

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: 10/28/58

FROM : ASAC

SUBJECT: BOMBING AND ATTEMPTED BOMBING

The purpose of this memo is to open a new control file in accordance with Bureau instructions in an airtel to all SACs dated October 23, 1958.

EEB:LMA

(1)

*Jma*

48-1890-1

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 28 1958	
FBI - CHICAGO	

b6  
b7C

(I) INFORMANT COVERAGE IN ORGANIZATIONS WHICH MAY BE ENGAGED IN VIOLENT ACTIVITIES INVOLVING MINORITY GROUPS -- During recent months there has been a wave of bombings and attempted bombings directed at Jewish establishments, Negro schools and homes of individuals advocating integration.

In connection with Ku Klux Klan organizations and citizens councils the field has been instructed previously concerning the necessity for having sufficient coverage so that the Bureau will know if these types of organizations are engaged in terroristic activities.

Allegations have appeared in the public press that one of these bombings may have been at the instigation of the Communist Party and in this regard reference was made to a bombing which occurred in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1954 which involved Communist Party members. The Bureau desires to be advised immediately of any indication that the Communist Party or any of its members have taken part in or sponsored this type of activity or contemplate doing so.

While the Bureau will not investigate incidents such as these unless there are indications of violations of Federal laws within the Bureau's jurisdiction it is imperative that the Bureau be kept fully apprised of these incidents from an intelligence standpoint. The field is instructed that it must be in a position through informants and sources to be apprised if there is any indication of a violation of Federal law warranting investigation by the Bureau. Also from an intelligence standpoint the field must be aware of any possible implications in connection with bombings or other similar occurrences which might be of a conspiratorial nature involving members of Klan organizations, citizens councils, Communist Party or any other group of individuals.

The field should be particularly alert for information as to the identities of the perpetrators of these outrages in order that such data may be furnished to proper local authorities.

5/6/58  
SAC Letter # 58-29

105-5516

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 1 1958	
FBI - CHICAGO	

98-1890-2

7/1/58  
SAC LETTER NO. 58-40

(B) PRESS STATEMENTS REGARDING COOPERATIVE SERVICES OF FBI --  
In cases involving bombings having an apparent racial basis with resultant public interest, a statement should be issued to the effect that the full facilities of the FBI Laboratory and Identification Divisions will be made available upon request to the local law enforcement agency handling this particular case. At the same time, this statement should also point out that, while the criminal act is obviously outside of the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI, the FBI stands ready at all times to render every possible cooperative service to the interested investigating agency.

The Bureau should be contacted telephonically and furnished known facts of the incident so authority can be obtained in each specific instance to make a prompt statement.

An appropriate change to the Manual of Rules and Regulations regarding these matters is being prepared and will be made available shortly.

98-1890-3  
705-5516

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 1 1958	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	

*[Signature]*

(A) PRESS STATEMENTS IN BOMBING CASES HAVING APPARENT RACIAL OR RELIGIOUS BASIS -- SAC Letter #58-40, Section B, is being revised as hereinafter indicated with regard to press statements concerning cooperative services of FBI. Effective immediately, in cases involving bombings having an apparent racial or religious basis with resultant widespread public interest, the Special Agent in Charge of the office covering the area of the incident should, upon learning of the bombing, immediately telephone the Bureau furnishing known facts of the occurrence and obtain authority in each specific instance to make an immediate statement to the press.

The statement should indicate that the Special Agent in Charge has arrived at the scene (or is en route) to actively assist local authorities in every possible way and to take charge of all investigative efforts that may indicate any Federal violation, extending the FBI's full Laboratory and Identification facilities and to further assist local law enforcement authorities by handling out-of-state leads, making available to them every possible cooperative service of the FBI.

At no time should this statement indicate that the criminal act is obviously outside of the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI nor should full investigative responsibility for the incident be either assumed or declared. By following this procedure the Bureau will be in a position to fully evaluate its investigative and intelligence responsibilities from the inception of the discovery of the incident and at the same time to advise the public of our cooperation with local law enforcement authorities.

Sac Letter # 58-63

98-1890-470  
105-55162  
FBI - CHICAGO  
OCT 15 1958  
JW  
CJS

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FILE 98 Case No. 1890 Last Serial

Date 10/31/58

Class.

Pending  Closed

SERIAL #

Description of Serial

Date Charged

5

Pulled & placed  
in 98-1895

AK

Employee

RECHARGE

Date \_\_\_\_\_

To \_\_\_\_\_ From \_\_\_\_\_

Employee

Location



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

PERSONAL ATTENTION  
LETTER NO. 58-63

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

October 13, 1958

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

(A) PRESS STATEMENTS IN BOMBING CASES HAVING APPARENT RACIAL OR RELIGIOUS BASIS -- SAC Letter #58-40, Section B, is being revised as hereinafter indicated with regard to press statements concerning cooperative services of FBI. Effective immediately, in cases involving bombings having an apparent racial or religious basis with resultant widespread public interest, the Special Agent in Charge of the office covering the area of the incident should, upon learning of the bombing, immediately telephone the Bureau furnishing known facts of the occurrence and obtain authority in each specific instance to make an immediate statement to the press.

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At no time should this statement indicate that the criminal act is obviously outside of the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI nor should full investigative responsibility for the incident be either assumed or declared. By following this procedure the Bureau will be in a position to fully evaluate its investigative and intelligence responsibilities from the inception of the discovery of the incident and at the same time to advise the public of our cooperation with local law enforcement authorities.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 28 1958	

*[Handwritten signature over stamp]*

98-1890-6  
*ls*

F B I

SAC  
 ASAC  
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 ASST CC  
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 C-#1  
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 S-#6

Date: October 16, 1958

Airtel  
Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via \_\_\_\_\_

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

To: SAC, Albany

From: Director, FBI (62-245)

BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS  
IN SOUTHERN COMMUNITIES  
RACIAL MATTERS

ReBuairvel to all continental offices dated October 13, 1958, captioned "Informant Coverage In Organizations Which May Be Engaged In Violent Activities Involving Minority Groups" and SAC Letter 58-63 dated October 13, 1958, dealing with press statements in bombing cases having apparent racial or religious basis.

In carrying out our responsibilities to give full assistance to local police departments and in determining whether any Federal violations under the Bureau's jurisdiction exist with respect to bombings and attempted bombings, there is a possibility that "hate" groups such as the Washington White Citizens Council, the National States Rights Party and the Confederate Underground may be involved either in the planning of or the actual carrying out of these terroristic activities. As a part of our over-all investigative effort to determine the identities of those responsible for the bombings, the Bureau has initiated a program of immediately launching intensive investigations of "hate" groups. It should be kept firmly in mind at all times that the primary purpose of the intensive investigations of these "hate" groups is to determine whether the leaders or members of these groups are involved in any way in the bombings which have taken place since January 1, 1957.

In order to assist the field, the Bureau has compiled the following list of known "hate" groups for use in implementing this program.

2 - All other continental offices

*March 13 1958  
or each 30 days*

*AIRTEL  
SENT 10/13/58 B.*

98-1890-7  
105-5514-1  
10/13/58

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 20 1958	
G.O. [Signature]	

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b7C

Sent Via \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

Airtel to SAC, Albany  
Re: BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED  
BOMBINGS IN SOUTHERN COMMUNITIES

American Committee for the  
Advancement of Western Culture  
105-22853

(New York)

CG FILE 105-1384

This organization was promoted in 1953 by the National Renaissance Party and like this organization, was strongly anti-Semitic and pro-Nazi. Investigation was discontinued in 1953 due to inactivity of the organization.

Christian Anti-Jewish Party  
65-15743

(Atlanta)

CG FILE 100-26824

This organization was founded in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1945, by Jesse B. Stoner, a former member of the Associated Klans of America. This organization is anti-Negro, anti-Jewish and a strong advocate of white supremacy.

Christian Educational Association  
of Union, New Jersey  
105-9621

(Newark)

CG FILE 105-2503

The Christian Educational Association is the publisher of "Common Sense," formerly known as "Think Weekly." The address of its publisher, Conde McGinley, is 530 Chestnut Street, Union, New Jersey, and the publication itself is a biweekly newspaper with a fluctuating circulation of between 30,000 and 100,000 copies. The material in "Common Sense" has been described as some of the most vitriolic hate propaganda ever published and generally "Common Sense" depicts communism as Judaism and devotes its pages almost exclusively to attacks on the Jewish, and to a lesser extent, the Negro minorities.

Christian Nationalist Crusade,  
also known as Christian Nationalist  
Party of America  
62-43818

(Los Angeles)

CG FILE 105-362

The Christian Nationalist Crusade was organized in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1947 and has its headquarters at the present time in Glendale, California. This organization, as well as its subsidiary organization, the Christian Nationalist Party of America, reflects the imprint of its director, Gerald L. K. Smith, whose basic argument has been that the United States is threatened by anti-Christian and racially "mongrelizing" forces such as communism and internationalism, all dominantly motivated by international Jewry. While it is not known whether Smith and his close associates have inclinations to illegal action, the tenor of their public statements and programs is intensely anti-Semitic.

Airtel to SAC, Albany  
RE: BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED  
BOMBINGS IN SOUTHERN COMMUNITIES

National States Rights Party  
105-66233

(Indianapolis)  
CG FILE 105-4630

This organization claims to be a legitimate political party, however, its members include past members of various Klan organizations and notorious anti-Semites. While individual members have, in the past, advocated violence, no information has been developed to date indicating the organization itself advocates or approves acts of force or violence aimed at denying others of their constitutional rights.

Nationalist Party, also known as  
United States Nationalist Party  
105-33261

(New York)  
CG FILE 105-2437

This organization is basically a one-man organization formed in New York City by West Hooker. It was reportedly an anti-Negro, anti-Catholic and anti-Jewish organization. It published spasmodically in 1955 and 1956, the "Nationalist Party Bulletin."

Nationalist Conservative Party  
105-39509

(Chicago)  
CG file # 105-2790

Formed in 1954 by William B. Wernecke, a sponsor of the defunct German-American Bund, ostensibly to develop a third major political party. This organization has had limited contacts with such notorious anti-Semites as West Hooker and Eustace Clarence Mullins.

Silver Shirt Legion of America  
61-7587

(Indianapolis)  
65-54\*  
61-222\*  
49-1043\*  
65-47\*

This organization, headed by William Dudley Pelley, was extremely active prior to World War II and was considered neo-Nazi and anti-Semitic in nature. This organization has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. Pelley served a Federal sentence for his activities and since his release in 1950, has been printing material of a noncontroversial nature. No information concerning the organization or Pelley has been recently received and since it is not known whether Pelley has resumed his old practices, a check of the organization seems warranted at this time.

Airtel to SAC, Albany  
Re: BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED  
BOMBINGS IN SOUTHERN COMMUNITIES

White Citizens Council of the District  
of Columbia, also known as Washington  
White Citizens Council  
100-423395

(Washington Field)

CG FILE 105-3677

This organization, headed by Frederick John Kasper, the notorious segregationist, is violently anti-Semitic and anti-Negro. The organization was responsible for an extensive antisegregation literature campaign in 1957 and 1958.

"Williams Intelligence Summary"  
105-10091

(Los Angeles)

*6 ref - no man file*

This publication is a monthly news letter of obvious anti-Semitic nature prepared by Robert H. Williams, Santa Ana, California. Williams claims to have vast experience in the intelligence field dealing with the communist menace. However, pertinent records reflect he was associated in a limited capacity with Air Force Intelligence during World War II. Material printed by Williams is often reprinted in "hate" publications such as "Common Sense."

Each office of origin of the groups listed above should launch an immediate investigation to determine whether these groups could be connected in any way with any of the bombings which have occurred since January 1, 1957. In order to accomplish this, it will be necessary to determine the present leaders and membership of the groups and to establish the pattern of their activities during the pertinent period, that is whether they have advocated violence or are of such a radical nature as to present a potential for violence. These cases must be assigned to mature, experienced Agents and must receive the personal supervision of the Assistant Special Agent in Charge or Special Agent in Charge. Careful planning must go into the approach to these investigations and it is expected the appropriate initiative and ingenuity will be exercised to achieve results. Sufficient manpower must be assigned in order that all investigation may be handled promptly and a determination can be made as to whether any of these groups are involved in the bombings. You must, of course, comply with instructions set forth in reairtel to develop sufficient informant coverage so that you will be advised on a continuing basis of the plans and activities of these groups.

Airtel to SAC, Albany

Re: BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED  
BOMBINGS IN SOUTHERN COMMUNITIES

Each office of origin must advise the Bureau within ten days of receipt of this communication that an investigation has been launched of the groups in its jurisdiction together with an outline of the investigative plan and the number of Agents assigned to carry out the investigation. Thereafter, reports must be submitted each thirty days until the Bureau advises to the contrary or until the group under investigation has definitely been eliminated as having any connection with the bombings. Of course, any significant development in the case should be promptly furnished to the Bureau by whatever means of communication deemed warranted. All communications and reports submitted concerning a specific group should bear the title of the group with the character Internal Security - X; Racial Matters. The original and four copies of reports must be submitted.

In connection with the over-all program, all offices must search their indices to determine whether there are other "hate" groups than those listed above. In the event any such groups are located in the search of the files the Bureau should be promptly advised of the identity of the group together with a statement as to whether investigation is being initiated. If investigation is not to be undertaken, complete justification for not so doing should be included in the communication to the Bureau.

All offices except the offices of origin in the groups listed above should search their files for information concerning the above-listed groups and promptly furnish such information, where not previously done, to the Bureau and the offices of origin. In addition all offices should contact logical informants and sources in order to develop any information available concerning the possible identities of individuals who may have some connection or knowledge of the bombings which have taken place since January 1, 1957. The Bureau should be advised by October 28, 1958, the results of file searches and the contacts with logical informants and sources and all offices should continue to be alert for and alert their logical informants and sources to promptly bring to their attention any pertinent information concerning bombings and attempted bombings. Such information should be promptly reported to the Bureau.

This is a program, which if exploited to its full potential, could well lead to the solution of the bombings. Therefore, it must receive continuous and expeditious attention.

F B I

Date: 10/16/58

gr

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)Via Airtel \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

To: All SACs

From: Director, FBI

SCHOOL BOMBINGS

In those areas where integration has brought about a tense situation, it is suggested you arrange to have the Chief of Police personally contacted. At this time reference could be made to the possibility that a bombing might occur. Consequently a question arises as to whether the Chief of Police has given any thought to the development of a protective program of coverage in the areas which might be affected due to such unwarranted action. You should not indicate to the Chief of Police any special type of program as this is a matter which he would personally have to decide. This should be handled at the earliest opportunity and in a most tactful manner.

98-1890-8

44-00-81

*Mooreland*

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 17 1958	
FBI - CHICAGO	

*gr*

Sent Via \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

10/22/53

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI  
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO  
SUBJECT: SCHOOL BOMBINGS

Robuairtol to all SACs 10/16/53 for contact of the  
Chief of Police.

The Bureau is advised that I have contacted Commissioner  
of Police [redacted] concerning the subject. [redacted] states  
that as a result of the Atlanta bombing, the local Chicago Anti-  
Defamation League requested him to give special attention to the  
Jewish synagogues in the area. He is of the opinion that such a  
request has been made all over the country by the Anti-Defamation  
League. As a result, a special order went out to the 100 police  
district commanders to give special attention to the situation.

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The Chicago Police Department has had a special squad to  
handle the matter of racial tensions for some considerable time  
since we have almost a million Negroes out of the nine million in  
the Cook County area. While the greater majority of them live in  
a more or less segregated area of South Side Chicago they are  
gradually infiltrating into previous white areas to the North and  
West of the main part of the city. [redacted] gives us an example  
a situation of two years ago when a single Negro family in a white  
area had their apartment bombed. [redacted] pointed out that he has  
had a special detail at that place for over two years.

b6  
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[redacted] notes that there is actually no anti-Semitic  
feeling in Chicago but that the whole problem is one of racial  
tension and that whenever a particular area seems to be developing  
potential trouble the squad is brought out to more closely police  
the district. [redacted] said that, as usual, over the last month  
they have received approximately 100 calls as to bomb damage or  
the like in public institutions such as theatres, churches,  
hospitals, etc. He said that all are crank calls or kid calls in

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3 - Bureau  
1 - Chicago 44-00  
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98-1890-9  
44-00-2  
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CG 44-00

which the youngster does not desire to go to school that day, knowing that it is the habit of the school authorities in Chicago to cancel school in order to permit a search of the building.

The Commissioner states that hereafter, merely as a matter of interest to the FBI, they will advise us of all such complaints and, in addition, furnish us a copy of all reports made on the matter.

AUERBACH

F B I

- SAC
- ASAC
- CC
- ASST CC
- STENO SOP
- C-#1
- C-#2
- C-#3
- C-#4
- C-#5
- C-#6
- C-#7

Date: October 20, 1958

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via Airtel

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

- S-#1
- S-#2
- S-#3
- S-#4
- S-#5
- S-#6

To: All SACs

PERSONAL ATTENTION 3

From: Director, FBI

*0*  
**BOMBING CASES HAVING APPARENT  
 RACIAL OR RELIGIOUS BASIS**

Reference SAC Letter Number 58-63 in which you were instructed to take certain steps in cases involving bombings having apparent racial or religious basis with resultant widespread public interest. In instances where you will initiate active investigation to assist local authorities in every way possible as outlined in reference letter, you should immediately prepare for the information of all personnel in your office appropriate instructions outlining the manner in which the program is to be immediately implemented. This will entail the manner of disseminating original information, notification of personnel to be assigned to the investigation, a line of command, and other administrative action which will be necessary to carry out the implementation of the investigative responsibilities, on the basis of a major case plan of operation.

*prep and memo now*



98-1890-10

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 23 1958	
FBI - CHICAGO	

*Moreland*

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FILE \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Class. Case No. Last Serial

Pending  Closed

<u>SERIAL #</u>	<u>Description of Serial</u>	<u>Date Charged</u>
<u>98-1K90-11</u>	<u>Skipped for serialization</u>	<u></u>

RECHARGE Employee

Date \_\_\_\_\_

To \_\_\_\_\_ From \_\_\_\_\_

Employee

Location



PLEASE RETURN TO  
ADMINISTRATIVE STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
TO BE DESTROYED  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

PERSONAL ATTENTION  
SAC LETTER NO. 58-67

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

October 22, 1958

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

*Marland*

(A) LAW ENFORCEMENT CONFERENCES - BOMBINGS AND THREATS OF BOMBING -  
Recent incidents involving bombings and threats of bombing against religious and educational institutions are a matter of grave concern. Requests for FBI assistance in the investigation of these incidents are made with increasing frequency. It is necessary that the Bureau cooperate fully with local law enforcement agencies in bringing an end to these outrages.

Special law enforcement conferences on this subject are to be held by each field office during the months of November and December, 1958. The conferences are to be concluded by December 12, 1958. The attached press release will be released to the press on Thursday, October 23, 1958, by the Attorney General. You should immediately plan and prepare for these conferences.

The conferences should be executive-type conferences and invitations should be extended to the heads of local and state police agencies. Attendance at the conferences is to be limited to ranking law enforcement officials. You should hold sufficient conferences to cover your territory adequately. Border offices should not invite nearby Canadian or Mexican police officials. Adjoining offices should advise each other of the location and time conferences are to be held to facilitate attendance by police departments in that they can select the most convenient site.

The Special Agent in Charge is to be in personal charge of each conference. He is to utilize two qualified Special Agent police instructors to assist him in presentation of the subject matter of the conference and otherwise run and control the conference. Resident Agents may attend these conferences when held in a city falling within their areas.

All conference meetings are to be closed meetings limited to those invited to attend as outlined above. Press releases or discussions with the press by the Special Agent in Charge are to be limited to the national release issued in Washington, D. C., and only amplified to the extent that the Special Agent in Charge may advise the press as to the date, time and place of the conferences.

The program set out below should be followed:

INDEXED

SERIAL	OCT 28 1958
FBI - WASH. D. C.	

*B*

98-1890-12

<u>Time</u>	<u>Topic</u>	<u>Speaker</u>
10:30 A.M. to 11:30 A.M.	Outline and Scope of the Conference -- Presentation of the Problem	Special Agent in Charge
11:30 A.M. to 12:00 noon	Law Enforcement Techniques Applicable to Bombings	FBI Police Instructor
12:00 noon to 1:30 P.M.	Lunch	
1:30 P.M. to 2:15 P.M.	Law Enforcement Techniques Applicable to Bombings (Continued)	FBI Police Instructor
2:15 P.M. to 2:30 P.M.	Recess	
2:30 P.M. to 4:30 P.M.	The Crime Scene	FBI Police Instructor
4:30 P.M. --	Closing Remarks	Special Agent in Charge

Material is being prepared for the use of the Special Agent in Charge in opening the conference. This will include material on the type and character of the bombings which have occurred, the receipt and character of anonymous phone calls, and the pattern which appears to be developing from a study of these incidents. Other material that can be utilized sets forth the concern of the Bureau and the interest of the Bureau in rendering every possible assistance and cooperation to bring about a solution of these bombings and an end to them. The Special Agent in Charge should emphasize the Bureau's willingness and desire to extend every possible cooperation.

Material to supplement that already available to field police instructors concerning law enforcement techniques is being prepared which can be utilized in the preparation of the discussion of the topic relating to police techniques. The Bureau's material is pointed specifically toward the subject, "Bombings and Threats of Bombing."

Material to supplement the material now available to field police instructors with reference to crime scenes is also

being prepared to be forwarded to the field. This material relates particularly to explosions and explosives. Thirty-five millimeter slides are being prepared which picture results of some of the bombings which have received national publicity. The slides also picture types of evidence that have been found and preserved by reason of proper handling of crime scenes. The instructor should outline and present basic principles applicable to all crime scenes such as the protection of the crime scene; the search of the crime scene; and the collection, identification, preservation and packaging of evidence. Emphasis should be on the services that can be rendered by the FBI Laboratory and the Identification Division.

The material described above will be forwarded to the field October 23, 1958.

Presentation by Bureau personnel should be carefully prepared and presented in the best possible manner and in such a way that the law enforcement officials in attendance will have a clear and graphic picture of the Bureau's cooperative functions and assistance which can be rendered. In any open forum discussions which may occur, care should be taken to assure that the Bureau's position, as outlined in the press release, is made clear. Care should be taken to point out local law enforcement's responsibility and community responsibility.

The conferences should be completely planned and the Bureau advised concerning them not later than November 3, 1958.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

Enclosure

10/22/58  
SAC LETTER NO. 58-67

FOR RELEASE  
THURSDAY P. M.  
OCTOBER 23, 1958

Attorney General William P. Rogers made available the following information dealing with bombings and threats of bombings throughout the country.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover announced that special law enforcement conferences will be held during the months of November and December wherein the FBI will outline to state and local law enforcement officials the cooperative services of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in connection with bombings and threats of bombings against educational and religious institutions.

In recent instances the FBI has made available the full resources of its Laboratory and fingerprint facilities in these cases, has immediately detailed its representatives to the scenes of such crimes and has further cooperated by covering out-of-state leads of interest to state and local law enforcing groups.

Mr. Hoover believes these outrages can be materially curbed by an aroused public opinion, a coordinated effort on the part of Federal, state and local law enforcement agencies and by stern treatment of the perpetrators.

The conferences to be set up by the FBI will be held throughout the United States, Puerto Rico and Hawaii.

FILE 98 Class. 1890 Case No.

Last Serial

Date 10/31/57

Pending  Closed

SERIAL #

Description of Serial

Date Charged

13

Pulled & placed

in 98-1895X

JK  
Employee

RECHARGE

Date \_\_\_\_\_

To \_\_\_\_\_ From \_\_\_\_\_

Employee

Location



PLEASE RETURN TO  
ADMINISTRATIVE  
TO BE DESTROYED  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

PERSONAL ATTENTION  
SAC LETTER NO. 58-68

*Larley*

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

October 24, 1958

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

(A) LAW ENFORCEMENT CONFERENCES - BOMBINGS AND THREATS OF BOMBING - SAC Letter 58-67, dated October 22, 1958, instructed that the Law Enforcement Conferences should be held to discuss the Bureau's cooperative services with reference to Bombings and Threats of Bombing of Religious and Educational Institutions. You were advised that certain material would be made available to the field to aid in the preparation of the topical matters to be discussed and handled during the course of the scheduled conference program.

There is attached material for use of the Special Agent in Charge in preparing remarks with reference to the opening topic of the conference, "Outline of the Purpose and Scope of the Conference."

Also attached is material titled "Law Enforcement Techniques Applicable to Bombings" to supplement other material available in the field offices to be used by the FBI police instructors who will discuss this topic at the conference.

Additional material is attached under the title "Special Considerations in Crime Scene Searches and Bombing Investigations" for the assistance of the FBI police instructor who will handle the discussion of the topic "The Crime Scene." Thirty-five millimeter slides pertinent to this presentation will be forwarded separately.

As stated in SAC Letter 58-67, the presentations by Bureau personnel are to be carefully prepared and presented so that law enforcement officials in attendance will have a clear picture of the assistance which the Bureau can render with reference to bombings of this character. If, after the presentations have been prepared, it is found that there should be some adjustments in time allotted for the three topic matters, such adjustments should be made in the interest of assuring that the Bureau's position is clear and the instruction handled to the best advantage of those in attendance.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Enclosures

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 28 1958	
FBI - CHICAGO	

*[Handwritten signature/initials over the stamp]*

*98-1890-14  
ls*

FILE 98 Case No. 1890 Last Serial 1890  
Class.

Date 10/21/58

Pending  Closed

<u>SERIAL #</u>	<u>Description of Serial</u>	<u>Date Charged</u>
<u>15716</u>	<u>Pulled &amp; Placed</u>	
<u>in</u>	<u>18-1895x</u>	

EK

Employee

RECHARGE

Date \_\_\_\_\_

To \_\_\_\_\_ From \_\_\_\_\_

Employee

Location

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC (105-241)

DATE: 10/16/58

FROM : ASAC

SUBJECT: KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN  
IS - X

At 9:20 AM, October 16, 1958, ASAC JOSEPH T. SYLVESTER, of the Springfield office, called and advised that on October 1, 1958, pamphlets were dropped in automobiles in Cairo, Illinois. The pamphlets are captioned "Hobby Helper" and are cheap advertising circulars which list merchandise from many firms. The pamphlet states that it is published six times per year and the co-publisher is Specialties, 5527 South Sangamon Street, Chicago 21, Illinois. The editor is listed as [REDACTED] Inside the pamphlet [REDACTED] inc different colored paper is a throw-away sheet which says, among other things, in typewriting "Knock out the Soviet backed NAACP. A message from the invisible empire. Write to [REDACTED] [REDACTED] College Park, Georgia. Knights of the Ku Klux Klan now organizing in Cairo, Illinois."

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The material is being forwarded by Springfield to the Laboratory and copies of the transmittal letter are being designated for Atlanta and Chicago under the Ku Klux Klan caption.

ASAC SYLVESTER requested, however, that in view of the inquiry being made into the Peoria bombing of October 14, 1958, that inquiry be made to determine if there is any connection with the distribution of this literature and the Peoria bombing. It is not known that any of these pamphlets have been distributed in Peoria, but in the event our indices are negative and there is no reason not to do so, it was requested that the Specialties Company be contacted to determine whether they had a crew in Peoria on or about October 14, 1958, and who makes the distribution for the company; that is, whether regular employees handle the distribution or whether they recruit local assistance.

EEB:LMA

98-1890-17  
105-241  
ls  
J

10/17/58

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-7801)  
FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (105-241)  
SUBJECT: KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN,  
Aka.  
INTERNAL SECURITY - KLAN

Re Springfield telephone call to Chicago of 10/16/58,  
concerning copies of "Hobby Helper" passed out in Cairo,  
Ill.

Enclosed for the Springfield Division are two  
copies of pamphlets entitled "Hobby Helper", Nos. 13 and 14;  
a pamphlet entitled Mail Sale Advertiser; a mailing list;  
a leaflet entitled "Circular Printing" and 8 small multi-  
colored leaflets, which were obtained from [redacted].  
This material is being furnished to the Springfield Division  
for whatever action is deemed advisable.

On 10/16/58, [redacted]  
Chicago, Ill., was interviewed by SAs LLOYD H. NELSON and [redacted]  
[redacted] and she furnished the following information:

[redacted] who is in her mid-forties, and resides  
with her elderly mother, at the above address, is employed as  
a toll operator for Ill. Bell Telephone Co., Chicago. In  
order to supplement her income, [redacted] operates a mail order  
business called Specialties, from her home address, which is  
entirely carried out through the U.S. Mail. She secures mailing  
lists of hundreds of names from the various firms who provide  
her with advertising. In her leaflet which is entitled "Hobby  
Helper", she sends out this literature to persons on her  
mailing list but not with any regularity. In her mailings of

3-Bureau (RM)  
2-Springfield (Encl. 13) (RM)  
2-Atlanta (RM)  
1-Chicago  
LOB:ess  
(8)

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SG3A  
9-16-90-18  
[Signature]

CG 105-241

the "Hobby Helper", she encloses small multi-colored leaflets concerning business ads which the various companies have placed with her. She claims to screen her ads so as not to have any ads concerning sex, religion or race hatred.

[redacted] has never distributed any literature entitled "Knock Out the Soviet Backed NAACP". She had no knowledge of [redacted] College Park, Georgia, and did not recall ever sending anyone by the name of [redacted] any literature. She denied any knowledge of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and had no knowledge of anyone in Cairo, Ill., distributing her literature. [redacted] has not sent out any literature in the past two or three months. The last bulk shipments (1,000 each), she sent out was about 1 and 1/2 or two years ago, and was sent to the following:

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[redacted]  
Cape Girardeau, Missouri

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[redacted]  
Kingman, Kansas

[redacted] indicated she exchanged literature with numerous individuals and that Piano Litho Printing Co., Chicago, does her printing. She claimed to have no printing facilities at her address and she is engaged in this business by herself.

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Agents observed [redacted] to appear to be slightly eccentric and her home to be in a very untidy condition.

On 10/17/58, [redacted] Piano Litho Printing Co., 841 S. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill., advised SA [redacted] that their firm printed the "Hobby Helper". The last printing of this leaflet was in 12/57, when 4,000 copies were printed. [redacted] indicated that their firm had not printed any other material for [redacted]. If additional info is received in this matter, it will be promptly furnished to the Bureau and interested offices. *RWC*

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AUERREACH

10/28/58

PLAIN TEXT

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-245)  
98-1890  
FROM: SAO, CHICAGO (105-5516)  
BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS  
IN SOUTHERN COMMUNITIES  
RACIAL MATTERS

As requested in Bureau airtel of 10/16/58, investigation has been initiated into the activities of F. ALLEN MANN's organization, the Christian Patriots Crusade (CPC), (Bureau file 105-53447), and WILLIAM B. WERNECK's Nationalist Conservative Party (NCP), (Bureau file 105-39509). It is to be noted that the CPC and the NCP are one-man organizations and the investigations concerning activities of MANN and WERNECK will be incorporated under the captions of their respective organizations. 2 agents are being assigned to these investigations.

A review of the files of the Chicago (CG) Office disclosed no other "hate" groups, which are currently active in the CG area or warrant investigation at this time. However, the activities of JOSEPH BEAUFARNAIS and EUSTACE MULLINS as mentioned in CG airtel to the Bureau, dated 10/20/58, captioned "INFORMANT COVERAGE IN ORGANIZATIONS WHICH MAY BE ENGAGED IN VIOLENT ACTIVITIES INVOLVING MINORITY GROUPS, IS-X" will be followed by this office. Those individuals participated in the recent National States Rights Party convention held in Louisville, Kentucky, and their activities at this time will be reported under this caption.

3 - Bureau (AM) (RM),  
3 - Chicago  
(1 - 105-3802) (THE CHRISTIAN PATRIOTS CRUSADE)  
(1 - 105-2790) (THE NATIONALIST CONSERVATIVE PARTY)

LOB:mjn  
(6)

11/1/58



98-1890-19

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CG 105-5516

Logical informants and sources have been alerted and close liaison is being maintained with the Bomb Squad of the CG, Ill., Police Department. If logical suspects are developed in this matter, the Bureau and interested offices will be advised.

AUERBACH

11/3/58

Photostat of leaflet entitled  
"The Atlanta Bypass"

98-1890-20

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 3 1958	
FBI - CHICAGO	

File No. 98-1890-20

Date Received 10-30-58

From  b6  
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(Name of contributor)

By

(Name of special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes   
No

Description:

Photostat of  
leaflet entitled  
"The Atlanta Report"

SAC (62-0)

October 27, 1958

GA [redacted]

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WILLIAM BERNARD WERNECKE  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

On 10/21/58, [redacted] Diversco  
Realty, 5408 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois  
advised writer that two acquaintances of his, [redacted]  
[redacted] of the Mascarella Realty Company, 7041 West  
Grand Avenue, Chicago, and [redacted]  
Illinois, had come to him that day to tell him that  
they had been hired by WILLIAM BERNARD WERNECKE, 6250  
North Wayne, Chicago, to blow up the residence of  
[redacted] with a home made bomb. [redacted] who resides  
in and owns the three flat building at [redacted]  
[redacted] Chicago, advised that WERNECKE has been causing  
him considerable trouble during the past year and that  
he is quite certain that WERNECKE is capable of causing  
him and his family bodily harm.

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[redacted] pointed out that [redacted]  
voluntarily came to him with this information and  
were willing to cooperate with the police to help  
catch WERNECKE in the act of passing the bomb, which  
was to be made by WERNECKE, to them. [redacted] stated  
that in the past [redacted] and he have not been on good  
terms and that WERNECKE, knowing this, believed  
that [redacted] could be trusted to do the bombing job.  
According to [redacted] exhibited a chart, reportedly  
drawn by WERNECKE, showing just where the bomb was to  
be placed on [redacted] property. [redacted] also told [redacted]  
that WERNECKE had a large supply of dynamite on his  
farm near Huntley, Illinois, and had told [redacted]  
that he, WERNECKE, had recently corresponded with a  
friend in Georgia concerning the construction of home  
made bombs.

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The information furnished by [redacted] was  
immediately furnished to Supervisor J. J. HURLEY, who  
in turn notified ASAC [redacted] who instructed  
that the above facts be furnished to the Chicago  
Police Department. Accordingly, Supervisor JAMES  
MORELAND telephonically contacted [redacted] 70-1  
[redacted] of the Chicago Police Department, who advised  
that he would immediately send representatives of  
their Bomb and Arson Detail to confer with agents in  
this office. 1-105-2790 (NEP) 21  
1-98-1890 (Bombing & attempted Bombings)  
CAH:EMC 1-25-5976 (W<sup>2</sup> B. Werneck)  
(6) 1-65-582 (W<sup>2</sup> B. Werneck)  
1-62-6467 (attempted bombing of )

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CG 62-0

At approximately 3 p.m. on 10/21/58, Sergeant [redacted] Detective [redacted] Detective [redacted] [redacted], and Detective [redacted] of the Bomb and Arson Detail appeared at this office and conferred for nearly two hours concerning this matter. At 5 p.m. they made telephonic arrangements to meet [redacted] and obtain all details so that plans for their investigation could be formed.

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The following information was previously obtained by SA [redacted] and is being set forth to show a brief background which possibly led to the above situation:

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Early in World War II the Chicago Office conducted an extensive investigation of WERNECKE, results of which were set out in Chicago file 25-5376, captioned "WILLIAM BERNARD WERNECKE, SELECTIVE SERVICE; SABOTAGE; ESPIONAGE." As a result of this investigation WERNECKE was fined \$10,000 and sentenced to five years in prison by Federal Judge BARNES, who reportedly stated that WERNECKE is the last man in the country he would want to see in the armed forces of the United States. WERNECKE was also reportedly a very active member of the German-American Bund and received much adverse publicity as a result.

In August, 1958, WERNECKE asked the USA's office in Chicago to authorize prosecution of [redacted] inasmuch as [redacted] had taken WERNECKE's wife in early August, 1958, to Iowa for three days and that he had witnesses to prove it. The USA's office asked this office to conduct an investigation of this matter. Agents of this office interviewed [redacted] who stated that the allegation was completely false. Upon the receipt of this information, the investigation was discontinued. It should be noted that [redacted] upon learning that WERNECKE had charged her husband with transporting his wife to Iowa, personally told SA [redacted] that such could not possibly be true, inasmuch as her husband has never been away from her a single night in the past year.

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In August, 1958, [redacted] confided in SA [redacted] that he had just been arrested by the States Attorney's Police after WERNECKE had sworn out a warrant for his arrest, charging that [redacted] had entered his apartment and stolen a television and refrigerator. Even though [redacted] attorney obtained a signed statement from [redacted] in which she stated that she had ordered a warehouse firm to put these pieces in storage, and another signed statement from the warehouse representative that he had placed

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CG G2-0

these pieces in storage on orders from [redacted]  
[redacted] was nevertheless indicted in October, 1953,  
and now is awaiting trial before a jury. [redacted]  
states that he is being "railroaded" and both he  
and his attorney, [redacted] are unable to understand  
how such a thing could happen in an American Court.

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It should be noted that the States Attorney's  
Chief investigator is a man named [redacted]  
[redacted] at one time worked for [redacted] during which  
period of time [redacted] signed [redacted] signature to  
several checks and pocketed the money, [redacted]  
subsequently brought [redacted] to trial which resulted  
in [redacted] having to refund [redacted] over \$800 and to pay  
court costs. [redacted] is of the opinion that WERNCKE  
and [redacted] have teamed up on him in the present  
court action due to a mutual dislike of him.

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As a matter of record it should be noted  
that [redacted] is subject of Identification Record  
number 891620, having violated immigration laws in  
1935 and having been arrested for mail fraud in 1936.  
[redacted] is a naturalized citizen, served in Army  
Intelligence during World War II and was given an  
honorable discharge. Since the war he has built up  
a successful real estate business, is married and  
recently adopted a baby. His wife [redacted] is a  
native of Chicago.

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Early in October, 1953, [redacted] advised  
SA [redacted] that a circular had been mailed to hundreds  
of real estate firms in Chicago and to all of his  
close friends. He exhibited a copy of this circular  
which was printed in bold type -- "Warning - Real Estate  
Brokers, Real Estate Owners and Buyers Concerning  
[redacted] Operator Divorce Realty Company,  
5408 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois." This was  
followed with a picture of [redacted] and a summary of  
his criminal record with the FBI set forth accurately.  
It also stated that his wife was his "accomplice and  
tool" and that all transactions of this firm are  
"fraudulent and dishonest." The circular was signed  
"Illinois Real Estate Brokers Security Committee,  
Springfield, Chicago, Rockford."

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[redacted] is of the opinion this circular was  
made by WERNCKE with [redacted] help. He knows  
of no other enemies.

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CG 62-0

A copy of this circular was shown to SAC AUERBACH by SA [redacted] and he immediately communicated with the States Attorney's Office. Results of this contact are not known to SA [redacted]

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10/29/50

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (103-35075)  
(103-15727)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (103-1183)  
(103-2437)

SUBJECT: EX-TRAIL CLARENCE MULLIN  
IS - X

HAYWARD "MAX" MULLEN  
IS - X

Enclosed for the Bureau is a leaflet and a photostat entitled, "The Atlanta Report." A photostat of this leaflet is also being furnished the Atlanta Office. This leaflet was received by the Chicago Office on 10/23/50 as an enclosure to a letter from [redacted]

[redacted] Franklin Typewriters, Inc.,  
223 Federal St., Chicago, Ill. [redacted] letter stated  
that this leaflet is being made up for [redacted] at  
Universal Label Printing Co., and Mr. MAX MULLEN.  
They (not further described in [redacted] letter) have  
ordered approximately 50,000 copies to be distributed  
in Atlanta and in other parts of the country.

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Bureau note last paragraph of this leaflet  
which states that the FBI and the Anti-Defamation League  
(ADL) have access to each other's files and FBI agents  
are paid by the ADL for FBI reports.

Bureau also note that MULLEN and MULLIN  
have written anti-Semitic articles previously. Above  
for info.

AIRTEL

4 - Bureau (Encl. 2) (RM)

2 - Atlanta. (Encl. 1) (RM)

3 - Chicago

(2 - 63-1000) (Combines Cases Having Apparent  
Racial or Religious Basis)

(O) *10/29/50*

98-1691-22

F B I

Date: October 27, 1958

Transmit the following in

PLAIN TEXT

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

- SAC
- ASAC
- CC
- ASST CC
- STENO SOP
- C-#1
- C-#2
- C-#3
- C-#4
- C-#5
- C-#6
- C-#7
- S-#1
- S-#2
- S-#3
- S-#4
- S-#5
- S-#6

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-245)

FROM: SAC, ALBANY (105-2128)

RE: BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS  
IN SOUTHERN COMMUNITIES;  
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Bureau airtel to Albany and all other continental offices dated 10/16/58.

Albany has reviewed its files relative to the "hate" groups listed in referenced airtel. There is no indication that any of these groups are active or organized within the territories covered by this office. Albany has also reviewed its files for information reflecting the existance of any other "hate" groups which may exist within its territory. The only group of this type located was the Nation of Islam. Information concerning Albany investigation of the Nation of Islam was furnished to the Bureau by Albany airtel dated 10/20/58, entitled, "Informant Coverage in Organizations Which May Be Engaged in Violent Activities Involving Minority Groups."

cc: 3-Bureau (62-245)  
1-New York  
1-Atlanta  
1-Newark  
1-Los Angeles  
1-Chicago  
1-St. Louis  
1-Indianapolis  
1-WFO  
1-Albany (105-2128)

RGF:CMW  
(12)

98-1890-23A

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 29 1958	
FBI - CHICAGO	

PSAC 10-29

(708-890)

b6  
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Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent: \_\_\_\_\_ M Per: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

AL 105-2128

All logical informants and sources of this office have been contacted for any knowledge that they may possess concerning the possible identities of individuals who may have some connection with the bombings which have taken place since January 1, 1957. These contacts have all been negative; however, each informant and source contacted has been instructed to promptly bring to our attention any pertinent information concerning bombings and attempted bombings.

-- P --

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-245)  
FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (105-4088)  
SUBJECT: BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS  
IN SOUTHERN COMMUNITIES  
RACIAL MATTERS

DATE: 10/28/58

Re Buairtel 10/16/58.

98-1890-23  
*Bombings & Attempted  
Bombings*

Set forth below is information requested in re  
Buairtel. Copies are being designated for the files of  
interested offices.

- 2 - Bureau (62-245) (Registered Mail)
- 3 - Atlanta (Registered Mail)
  - (1 - Bombings and Attempted Bombings in Southern Communities)
  - (1 - Christian Anti-Jewish Party)
  - (1 - Confederate Underground)
- ~~3 - Chicago~~ (Registered Mail)
  - (1 - Bombings and Attempted Bombings in Southern Communities)
  - (1 - Christian Patriots Crusade)
  - (1 - Nationalist Conservative Party)
- 3 - Indianapolis (Registered Mail)
  - (1 - Bombings and Attempted Bombings in Southern Communities)
  - (1 - National States Rights Party)
  - (1 - Silver Shirt Legion of America)
- 3 - Los Angeles (Registered Mail)
  - (1 - Bombings and Attempted Bombings in Southern Communities)
  - (1 - Christian Nationalist Crusade)
  - (1 - "Williams Intelligence Summary")
- 2 - Newark (Registered Mail)
  - (1 - Bombings and Attempted Bombings in Southern Communities)
  - (1 - Christian Educational Association of Union, N. J.)
- 4 - New York (Registered Mail) (Encl. -1)
  - (1 - Bombings and Attempted Bombings in Southern Communities)
  - (1 - American Committee for Advancement of Western Culture)
  - (1 - National Renaissance Party)
  - (1 - Nationalist Party)
- 2 - St. Louis (Registered Mail)
  - (1 - Bombings and Attempted Bombings in Southern Communities)
  - (1 - National Citizens Protective Association)

(Copies continued next page)

OLB/kog  
(27)



98-1890-23-B

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 30 1958	
FBI - CHICAGO	

*[Handwritten signatures and initials over the stamp]*

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PH 105-4088

Copies continued -

2 - WFO (Registered Mail)  
(1 - Bombings and Attempted Bombings in Southern Communities)  
(1 - White Citizens Council of DC)

3 - Philadelphia  
(1 - 105-4088)  
(1 - 105-4077 - Informant Coverage in Organizations  
Which May Be Engaged in Violent Activities  
Involving Minority Groups)  
(1 - 105-4090) - Bombing Cases Having Apparent Racial or  
Religious Basis)

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AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR THE  
ADVANCE OF WESTERN CULTURE

OO - New York  
BUFile 105-22853  
PHFile 105-1276

Rerep SA [redacted] dated 9/15/53 at Chicago,  
captioned as above, copies of which were received by the Bureau  
and New York.

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Rerep SA THOMAS F. HANNIGAN dated 10/13/53 at  
Philadelphia, captioned as above. Dissemination was made to  
the Bureau, Newark and Philadelphia. One Philadelphia copy  
is being transmitted herewith to the New York Office. It is  
noted that Newark is listed as Office of Origin on above reports.  
No additional information located in files of Philadelphia  
Office.

CHRISTIAN ANTI-JEWISH PARTY

OO - Atlanta  
BUFile 65-15743  
PHFile 105-1174

Rerep SA JOHN P. SLAYDEN dated 3/6/53 at Atlanta,  
captioned as above.

Philadelphia Office is in possession of no additional  
information other than rerep.

PH 105-4088

CHRISTIAN EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION  
OF UNION, NEW JERSEY

OO - Newark  
BUFile 105-9621  
PHFile 105-1646

Rereps SA WILLIAM G. BEDELL dated 12/28/56 and  
3/20/57 at Newark.

Files of the Philadelphia Office reflect the following  
re captioned organization, not already in possession of Office  
of Origin and the Bureau.

On 12/20/54, [redacted] who has furnished reliable  
information in the past, advised SA HOWARD A. SEARL that  
copies of the 11/54 issues of "Common Sense" had been distributed  
at the U. S. Navy Yard by unknown individuals. ONI was  
advised at that time.

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The "Daily Worker" issue of 1/9/55, Page 15, Column 4,  
contained an article stating that AUGUST F. WALZ, Mayor of  
Wilmington, Delaware, last week condemned as "vicious and  
scurrilous the anti-Negro and anti-Communist tabloid  
publication 'Common Sense'", which had been mailed to people in  
that area.

On 2/19/57, [redacted] who has furnished  
information to the Philadelphia office in the past, an employee  
of the Philadelphia Jewish Community Relations Council, 260  
South 15th Street, advised SA ROY L. TUSSEY as follows:

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[redacted] stated his organization had received  
inquiries from the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce regarding  
the White Citizens Councils of the District of Columbia, also  
known as Seaboard White Citizens Councils. [redacted] persuaded  
a friend of his to correspond with JOHN KASPER, Executive  
Secretary, "Seaboard Citizens Council." As a result, a letter  
was received from FLOYD FLEMING, Vice President of the Seaboard  
White Citizens Councils, which enclosed numerous copies of

PH 105-4088

"Common Sense." These items were furnished to [redacted] who in turn furnished them to the Philadelphia Office of the FBI.

[redacted] On 7/17/57, [redacted] Philadelphia, personally appeared at the Philadelphia Office and stated to SA WILLIAM M. McCLURE that the Jews are infiltrating every commercial, political and religious organization in the U. S. She described herself as a patriot who is watchful of the American way of life.

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She said she has documentary evidence to support her statement that President EISENHOWER is partially Jewish and Negro. She left an issue each of "Common Sense" and "Williams Intelligence Summary."

[redacted] Levittown, Pa., (protect), with whom sufficient number of contacts have not been made to establish their reliability, in 8/57 advised SA J. CLIFFORD OUSLEY that the Levittown Betterment Association (LBA) was formed after the [redacted] family moved to Levittown. The [redacted] family is the first Negro family to move into the previously all white community in Levittown. The LBA was opposed to integration in Levittown. Informants stated that after the LBA was formed it had been contacted by a group of people from Union, New Jersey, who offered assistance in the LBA's activities against integration, including facilities of printing equipment. Literature opposing integration was left with officers of the LBA, and subsequently one of the officers of the LBA received literature from Union, New Jersey, including a copy of "Common Sense."

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On 10/28/57, [redacted] Chief of Police, Bristol Township, Pa., advised SA J. CLIFFORD OUSLEY that she had heard that the publication "Common Sense" was being distributed in Levittown.

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On 4/10/58, [redacted] Levittown, Pa., was interviewed by SAs [redacted] and J. CLIFFORD OUSLEY. During the course of the interview, DISHAROON said that in the fall of 1957 he and two other

PH 105-4088

individuals went to Union, New Jersey, where they contacted CONDE McGINLEY, Editor of "Common Sense." He said he subscribes to the paper and considers it a worthwhile paper. He also expressed admiration for McGINLEY. He said he had shown copies of "Common Sense" to his supervisor at his place of employment, but had never distributed the paper.

[redacted] advised that if he learns of any crimes of violence he would contact the FBI.

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CHRISTIAN NATIONALIST CRUSADE

OO - Los Angeles  
BUFile 62-43818  
PHFile 105-1743

Rerep SA TOLLEY JACOBSON, JR. dated 10/13/54 at Washington, D. C., captioned as above, copies to Bureau and Los Angeles; letter to Los Angeles 11/2/56, captioned as above, from Newark, no cc to Bureau; and letter to Los Angeles from Newark dated 5/1/57, captioned as above, no cc to Bureau.

A newspaper clipping from the Philadelphia Inquirer, dated 5/2/47, reflects that GERALD L. K. SMITH, former Director of the America First Committee, spoke at a meeting at Town Hall, Philadelphia, the previous evening. This meeting was attended by 300 persons while pickets paraded outside the building. SMITH, the National Director of the Christian Nationalist Crusade, on this occasion spoke at a rally sponsored by the Philadelphia Christian Nationalist Committee of which [redacted] of the National Blue Star Mothers was Secretary.

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On 12/5/51, [redacted] complainant, appeared at the Philadelphia Office and was interviewed by SA FURMAN N. GREER. He stated that a few days prior to this interview he

PH 105-4088

was contacted by a [redacted] and requested to read some literature that [redacted] presented to him at this time. The name of the publication was "The Cross and the Flag," published in St. Louis, Mo.

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The contents of this publication brought out the fact that GERALD L. K. SMITH plays a large part in dictating the policy of the publication. [redacted] also stated that [redacted] told him that SMITH heads the organization, the Christian Nationalist Party. Complainant further stated that in his opinion the articles appearing in the publication seemed anti-Communist and anti-Semitic. [redacted] stated that a news-stand at the S.E. Corner 13th Street between Market and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, according to [redacted] was selling the above-mentioned publication.

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[redacted] advised also that [redacted] had invited him to attend a meeting in the near future of the Christian Nationalist Party.

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There is no indication that [redacted] attended the meeting as requested.

CHRISTIAN PATRIOTS CRUSADE  
also known as American Christian  
Patriots Party

The files of the Philadelphia Office contain no record of captioned organization.

CONFEDERATE UNDERGROUND

The files of the Philadelphia Office contain no record concerning the Confederate Underground.

PH 105-4088

NATIONAL CITIZENS PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

OO - St. Louis - 100-10834  
BUFfile 105-16510  
PHFile 105-1457

Rerep SA [redacted] 5/17/54 at St. Louis,  
copies to Bureau.

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Letter SAC, Philadelphia to SAC, St. Louis, 10/9/57,  
captioned NATIONAL CITIZENS PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.,  
IS - X - no cc to Bureau. Items of literature furnished to  
St. Louis.

Miscellaneous items of literature furnished from  
various sources, which were issued by captioned organization,  
have been furnished to St. Louis, Office of Origin, on sev-  
eral occasions.

No other identifiable data.

NATIONAL RESNAISSANCE PARTY

OO - New York - 105-6112  
BUFfile 62-83296  
PHFile 105-1266

In connection with captioned organization, all  
information has already been reported to New York, the Office  
of Origin, and the Bureau.

NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY

OO - Indianapolis  
BUFfile 105-66233  
PHFile 105-3918

The Philadelphia Office has no information concerning  
the above group.

PH 105-4088

Informants at Philadelphia were contacted with negative results and the Bureau was so advised by letter dated 8/7/58.

NATIONALIST PARTY aka

OO - New York  
BuFile 105-33261  
PHFile 105-2500

Re New York airtel to Philadelphia 5/14/56 and Philadelphia airtel to New York 5/28/56.

Re New York airtel stated that [redacted] [redacted] New York City, had attended a meeting of subject group on 11/26/54 at Midston House, New York City. Philadelphia requested to interview [redacted] to ascertain availability and willingness to testify in proceeding concerned with possible designation of subject group pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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[redacted] was interviewed 5/22/56 by Philadelphia Agents, stating she did not wish to testify under any circumstances.

No other information.

NATIONALIST CONSERVATIVE PARTY

OO - Chicago  
BuFile 105-39509

The Philadelphia Office has no information concerning the above group.

PH 105-4088

SILVER SHIRT LEGION OF AMERICA  
aka The Silver Shirts

OO - Indianapolis  
30File 61-7587

Re report of SA [redacted] at Philadelphia, dated 8/20/41, captioned ACTIVITIES OF SILVER SHIRTS AND KU KLUX KLAN ORGANIZATIONS IN WILKES BARRE, PA. Dissemination was made to Bureau and Philadelphia.

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Instant report reflects that [redacted] [redacted] Pa., advised SA [redacted] on 3/21/51 that the Silver Shirts constitute an anti-Semitic and anti-foreign organization and are in his opinion 100% pro-American. He believed there were 26,000 Silver Shirt members in Luzerne County alone. It was his understanding that the Ku Klux Klan was a branch organization of the Silver Shirts and that these two organizations met together between Kingston and Forty Fort, Pa.

Mr. IRVIN S. SHRODE, Director, Immigration and Naturalization Service, and others advised SA [redacted] that [redacted] has very little knowledge of these matters and they considered his comments of negligible value.

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On 6/14/50, Chief of Police JOHN GOOD, Williamsport, Pa., advised that he had heard from the American Legion Post that a chapter of Silver Shirts, consisting mostly of Italians, was being formed.

On 6/17/40, Chief of County Detectives K. MUNSHOWER, District Attorney's Office, Norristown, Pa., telephonically advised that he had heard that a chapter of Silver Shirts had been formed in Pottstown six or seven months previously.  
(Furnished to SA C. E. WEEKS).

PH 105-4088

A Confidential Informant of a local G-2 representative, whose reliability was unknown but who was alleged to be closely associated with CP leaders in Denver, Colorado, furnished a list of organizations and individuals which were claimed by CP leaders to be actively pro-Nazi and anti-Britain. This list, which was dated 12/10/41, carried the name, Silver Shirts, Indianapolis and Noblesville, Ind.

Report of SA FRED G. COOK dated 10/27/43 at Philadelphia, captioned, WASHINGTON GUARDS ASSOCIATION, INC.: ARYAN ASSOCIATION, IS - C, reflects a signed statement by [redacted] [redacted] dated 9/10/43 at Reading, Pa., which reflects that [redacted] Members of the Washington Guards Association, Inc., were promised a year's subscription to PELLEY's paper, the 'Liberator,' this to be included as part of the membership fee of \$10.00. I had subscribed to PELLEY's paper, which was first called 'Liberation,' in 1933 or 1934 and continued my subscription to the time the publication was discontinued. I joined the Silver Shirt Legion in 1935 or 1936. There were not over ten persons in the Reading unit of the Silver Shirts which was headed by a Regional Director whom I recall as being a machine shop employee from Pottstown, Pa. ....

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"The initiation fee for the Silver Shirts was \$10 or \$15 and no dues were paid thereafter although the members bought PELLEY's publications and also booklets in the form of scripts which were written by PELLEY and issued monthly or semi-monthly.

"In the beginning the Silver Shirt movement appeared to be purely religious with no political element present. Around 1937 - 38 the scripts began to deal with the manner in which the Jews controlled international finance and became anti-Semitic. During the meetings the Regional Director would first read a script written by PELLEY and after this discussion of the script was had among the members. No large meetings of the Silver Shirts were held in Reading. In 1935 or 1936 PELLEY's headquarters at Asheville, N. C., advised us of a meeting of the anti-Communist group in the Broadwood Hotel in Philadelphia.

"Meetings of the Silver Shirts in Reading continued for around a year and a half and then ceased. I do not know

PH 105-4088

the exact date the group dissolved locally. To my knowledge, they were not connected with the German-American Bund in any way, we had no correspondence with the Bund and our members did not attend their functions . . . ."

Reference is made to the following reports:

Report of SA R. L. FAGAN dated 8/16/34 at Charlotte

Report of SA C. J. MARTIN dated 9/1/34 at Philadelphia

Report of SA J.L. DALTON dated 9/21/34 at New York

Report of SA C. J. MARTIN dated 10/11/34 at Philadelphia

all captioned WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY; ROBERT C. SUMMERSVILLE, Et Al, GALAHAD PRESS, INC., THE FOUNDATION FOR CHRISTIAN ECONOMICS, INC.; THE SILVER SHIRT LEGION OF AMERICA, INC., NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY ACT. Copies of the above reports were sent to the Bureau. They relate to bankruptcy proceedings, concerning GALAGHAD PRESS, INC., which was adjudicated bankrupt 5/1/34.

PH 105-4088

OLB:rdc

WHITE CITIZENS COUNCIL OF  
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
aka. WASHINGTON WHITE  
CITIZENS COUNCIL

OO - WFO  
Bufile - 100-423395  
WFO File - 100-33226  
PH File - 105-2702

The files of the Philadelphia Office reflect that [redacted] a prolific letter writer and distributor of various types of anti-Semitic and anti-Negro literature, has been connected with the White Citizens Council (WCC). There is no information indicating the existence of a formal WCC organization in Philadelphia. In this connection, however, the "Philadelphia Tribune," a Negro newspaper, in its issue of 10/21/58, Page 1, Column 2, contained an article captioned, "Race Hate Fanatics Make Jews, Negroes Targets of Attacks." This article states that a "fanatical white segregation group has been organized in the heart of West Philadelphia with the aim of terrorizing and persecuting the Negro and Jewish citizens of this city." The article continues that the "Philadelphia Tribune" has learned through "extremely reliable sources" that an officer of the White Citizens Councils of the South has opened a branch headquarters in the vicinity of 44th and Locust Streets, an interracial community. From an apartment in this area, not further identified, the local "president" of the group reportedly has mailed out thousands of pamphlets and letters to white residents in which Negroes and Jews are defamed.

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The pamphlets urge that the reader join in the "race-hate organization" which has as its first mission the destruction of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in Philadelphia, and, secondly, the passage of legislation which would bring about segregation in local restaurants, theaters, hotels, public housing, and churches. The article states that while the group has little hope of achieving its two major objectives, it has, "nevertheless, managed to recruit several hundred members into the race baiting cult."

PH 105-4088

While the article failed to identify the local organizer or give the exact address of the WCC, it described the local organizer as a "diminutive, cringing, furtive man who moved into the West Philadelphia apartment about three years ago. Last year he reportedly ordered and received 100 White Citizens Council membership cards from Texas. He has, on occasion, also received large batches of membership cards from Alabama, Mississippi, and Georgia. This individual also reportedly receives copies of White Citizens Council periodicals from Jackson, Miss., which are described as "the most inflammatory of all which are permitted to go through the mails."

The article states further that several weeks ago, the local organizer placed a shingle outside his apartment house door proclaiming himself as the local representative for the National Association for the Advancement and Improvement of White People. Criticism by white and Negro residents of the neighborhood was so intense that he removed the shingle after allowing it to remain outside his apartment door for only one day.

In connection with the above, the Philadelphia Office, on October 23, 1958, through SA EDWARD A. SMITH contacted U. S. Post Office Inspector in Charge [redacted] on the above. He stated his office has received no information or complaints regarding literature being mailed which emanated from the area of 44th and Locust Streets. He stated he will advise this office immediately of any information whatsoever concerning this matter, particularly any data which identifies or will help to identify the local "president."

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On 10/24/58, Officer [redacted] of the "Gang Control Unit," Juvenile Aid Division, Philadelphia Police Department, was apprised of the above by SAs EDWARD A. SMITH [redacted]. [redacted] He stated that he had no information concerning the existence of the group at 44th and Locust Streets.

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On 10/24/58, SA [redacted] telephonically contacted Confidential Source [redacted] (protect identity), [redacted] concerning the above-mentioned newspaper article.

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PH 105-4088

CS [redacted] advised that he had read the above newspaper article and was extremely concerned with the contents of it. Inasmuch as the article indicates that the "Philadelphia Tribune" may have additional information concerning the identity of the individual sending literature, as well as more information concerning the activities of this group, it was felt that every effort should be made to obtain this information from the "Philadelphia Tribune." This matter was discussed with CS [redacted]

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[redacted] advised that he would be able to contact [redacted] concerning the contents of the article without any suspicion being aroused whatsoever, inasmuch as the article contains a threat by the group to destroy the NAACP. [redacted] advised that he will obtain all possible information from [redacted] on this matter and make same known immediately to the Philadelphia Office of the FBI.

With further regard to [redacted] he has been described as a front man for JOHN F. KASPER in an organization drive aimed at establishing a Philadelphia chapter of the Seaboard White Citizens Council. (Source: "Philadelphia Inquirer," 2/17/57, b6 b7C Page 6, Column 1.)

[redacted] was discharged from his job at the Progressive Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, for allegedly attempting to recruit members into the WCC.

In 4/57, [redacted] Philadelphia, advised that [redacted] admitted in his presence that he was a member of the WCC and, on this occasion, [redacted] made several anti-Semitic and anti-Negro statements. Informant observed quantities of literature in [redacted] apartment which included considerable anti-Semitic and anti-Negro literature, as well as Congressional releases on Communist Party fronts and persons connected with the Communist Party. Also noted were a number of pamphlets concerning Egypt and other countries. When asked point blank as to whether he headed the WCC in Philadelphia, [redacted] declined to answer, stating, "There are bigger ones than me here," without further elaboration.

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WF-1026-S\* on 12/11/57 furnished data indicating [redacted] Philadelphia, was a member of the WCC, was on the mailing list thereof, and corresponded with and supported the policies of JOHN KASPER.

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PH 105-4088

[redacted] recently solicited literature from Arab establishments in Washington, D. C., and, thereafter, distributed this literature in the Philadelphia area while employed as a plant guard by the Pinkerton National Detective Agency. As a result of this action, he was dismissed by Pinkerton.

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[redacted] The Bureau and WFO are aware of [redacted] activities. Bureau file is 62-103958. A Philadelphia file (105-4094) has been opened concerning [redacted] last known address is [redacted] Pa.

The Philadelphia Office contemplates the following action concerning the WCC and [redacted]

1. Investigation will be conducted to identify the individual or individuals connected with the group described in the newspaper article above whose activities are concentrated in the area of 44th and Locust Streets.
2. [redacted] current address and employment will be ascertained. Consideration will be given to placing a trash cover and a mail cover on [redacted] to determine further activities on his part.
3. Attempts will be made to develop informant and source coverage of [redacted] activities in this area.
4. Consideration will be given to interview with [redacted]

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PH 105-4088

"WILLIAMS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY"

OO - Los Angeles  
Bufile - 105-10091

The files of the Philadelphia Office contain the following references to captioned organization:

On 9/13/50, Confidential Source PH-48-S furnished SA RICHARD W. HANSEN with several pamphlets and publications believed to have been in the possession of W. HENRY MAC FARLAND, Director of the Nationalist Action League (the Nationalist Action League has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450). Information concerning MAC FARLAND will be set forth later in this letter.

Included in the information furnished by PH-48-S was the "Williams Intelligence Summary" published by ROBERT H. WILLIAMS, Box 868 Santa Ana, Calif.

On 7/17/57, [redacted] Philadelphia, furnished SA WILLIAM M. MC CLURE, Jr., a copy of the "Williams Intelligence Summary" (Exhibit 105-1646-1A-9). Further information concerning [redacted] contact with the Philadelphia Office is set forth in this letter under the heading "Christian Education Association of Union, New Jersey."

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PH 105-4088

OTHER SO-CALLED "HATE ORGANIZATIONS"  
LOCATED IN THE PHILADELPHIA DIVISION

NATIONAL BLUE STAR  
MOTHERS OF AMERICA

OO - Philadelphia  
Bufile - 100-54502  
PH File - 100-3848

Rereps SA [redacted] dated 5/13/54 and ROY L.  
TUSSEY dated 1/16/56, both at Philadelphia.

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The report of 5/13/54 reflected that National Blue Star Mothers of America (NBSMA) mailing address was 5200 Warren Street, Philadelphia. The only reported activity consisted of opposition to the Community Chest and fluoridation of water. [redacted]

[redacted] received correspondence from individuals and organizations which were anti-Semitic in nature and opposed universal military training and the United Nations.

Referenced report of 1/16/56 reflected that confidential informants had received no information that the NBSMA was then active.

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On 10/20/58, [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past and who receives literature from numerous pacifist-type organizations and has a wide knowledge of activities in the Philadelphia area, advised SA MARION B. HUMMEL that while she had heard mention of the organization in the past, she had no information concerning past or present activities of the group. The informant added that during the past year or two she has not even heard the organization mentioned.

The only information reflected in the Philadelphia file regarding captioned organization in addition to that already known to the Bureau is the following:

PH 105-4088

On 3/1/57, the Chicago Office received a letter dated  
2/27/57 from [redacted] Chicago  
Heart Association, Chicago, Ill., enclosing leaflets entitled  
"Facts Regarding The Community Chest" and "Funds Raised By Nine  
Agencies." At the bottom of this leaflet was the notation, "Re-  
print from National Blue Star Mothers of America, 5200 Warren  
Street, Philadelphia, Pa."

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PH 105-4088

AMERICAN FLAG COMMITTEE

OO - Philadelphia  
Bufile - 105-11214  
PH File - 105-426

Rereps SA ROY L. TUSSEY dated 1/24/56, 7/13/56, 1/9/57, and 5/22/57 captioned as above; rerep SA [redacted] dated 7/20/55; rerep SA MARION B. HUMMEL dated 11/29/57 at Philadelphia captioned "WILLIAM HENRY MAC FARLAND, JR., INTERNAL SECURITY - S," Bufile 105-7857, Philadelphia File 105-426, origin Philadelphia.

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Referenced report of SA MARION B. HUMMEL dated 11/29/57 captioned "WILLIAM HENRY MAC FARLAND, JR.," reflected that MAC FARLAND, the publisher of the "American Flag Committee Newsletter," continued to reside at 876 Granite Street, Philadelphia, and derives his livelihood from public speaking. Instant report reflected that "the American Flag Committee Newsletter" had been temporarily suspended, and it was expected that the publication would be back in circulation by 12/57 or early 1958.

It is noted that the Philadelphia file concerning MAC FARLAND reflects that he is Executive Chairman of the American Flag Committee. The Philadelphia files contain no record of activity on his part or on the part of the American Flag Committee since referenced report of SA MARION B. HUMMEL.

On 10/21/58, [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised SA MARION B. HUMMEL that informant had contacted W. HENRY MAC FARLAND, JR., on 10/20/58. MAC FARLAND advised that he had printed no issues of the "American Flag Committee Newsletter" for some time due to great financial reverses. He presently resides at 2834 Allman Street, Philadelphia. He stated that his father had recently died and, as a result, the family home on Granite Street was sold.

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MAC FARLAND said that he plans to issue a circular in the near future and that this circular will deal with the National Mental Health Association with headquarters in Washington, D. C., which he claims is providing drugs to school children to their

PH 105-4088

detriment. Specifically, it will deal with the public health set-up in Montgomery County, Pa.

At no time did MAC FARLAND make any anti-Semitic remarks nor did he mention the recent bombings of synagogues in the various sections of the nation.

[redacted] has been alerted to maintain contact with MAC FARLAND and to report any pertinent information concerning him.

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In the absence of information indicating MAC FARLAND or the committee which he heads is engaging in any anti-Semitic, anti-Negro, or racial agitation, active investigation is not contemplated.

\* \* \* \*

The Philadelphia Office is launching investigations of the White Citizens Council of the District of Columbia, aka., which investigation will be directed to identifying the individual or group operating in the vicinity of 44th and Locust Streets, Philadelphia. In addition, the master file concerning [redacted] has been opened and intensive investigation directed toward ascertaining his current and past activities and associations. Every effort will be made to submit reports each thirty days until the Bureau advises to the contrary or until the group or individuals under investigation have definitely been eliminated as having any connection with the bombings. Significant developments in the cases will be promptly furnished the Bureau by whatever means of communication deemed warranted.

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In regard to the National Blue Star Mothers of America and the American Flag Committee, trash covers are being placed on the residence of MAC FARLAND (AFC) and 5200 Warren Street, Philadelphia, (NBSMA) in an effort to determine present activities of these groups, if any. Consideration is being given to placement of additional trash covers on former officers, NBSMA.



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, CHICAGO (98-1890)

DATE: November 7, 1958

FROM : SA [redacted]

SUBJECT: BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS  
IN SOUTHERN COMMUNITIES,  
RACIAL MATTERSb6  
b7C

98-1890-23

Re memo of SA [redacted] 11-3-58.

In accordance with instructions in re memo, Chicago file 100-26824, title "Christian Anti-Jewish Party" (CA-JP) in which case Atlanta is Office of Origin, was reviewed by the writer. This review disclosed that this file contains no pertinent information not already in the possession of the Office of Origin.

CC 100-26824 (CA-JP)  
(2)  
RJS:GAL



98-1890-23C  
FBI - CHICAGO  
NOV 7 1958



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## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, CHICAGO (98-1890)

DATE: 11/7/58

FROM : SA [redacted]

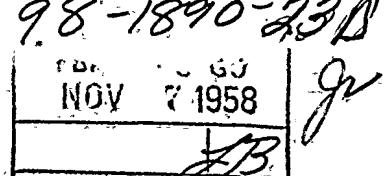
SUBJECT: BOMBING AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS  
IN SOUTHERN COMMUNITIES  
RACIAL MATTERSb6  
b7CRe Bureau airtel to all offices dated 10/16/58 and  
memo of SA [redacted] dated 11/3/58.

The Chicago files have been reviewed regarding the American Committee for the Advance<sup>ment</sup> of Western Culture; however, no pertinent information was noted which is not already in possession of the Bureau and the Office of Origin.

2-Chicago  
(1-105-1384)

REW: MAD

(2) *map*  
*REW*





## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO ✓ SAC, CHICAGO (98-1890)

DATE: 11/5/58

FROM SA RICHARD L. STRAIN

SUBJECT: BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS  
IN SOUTHERN COMMUNITIES,  
RACIAL MATTERSReCg Office memorandum of SA [redacted] dated 11/3/58  
and captioned as above.b6  
b7CIn connection with the above referenced Memorandum CG file #  
105-3677, WHITE CITIZENS COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
aka, WASHINGTON WHITE CITIZENS COUNCIL, was reviewed along  
with references to this organization contained in the Chicago  
indicies.There was no information concerning the above organization  
that has not been previously furnished to the Bureau or to  
the Washington Field Office, The office of Origin.

However, the following references were made to the White Citizens Councils which is believed to refer to the above organization on a National Scale:

105-3677-5

Reflects GG 5824-S%, who has furnished reliable  
information in the past, made available on March 8,  
1956, for photostating, a copy of a letter from the  
National Office of the CP to [redacted] then,  
[redacted] of the Ill.- Ind, CP District.b6  
b7CThis letter was on stationery of the UAW and was  
addressed to "Officers, Board Members and International  
Representatives". It was from [redacted]  
The subject of the letter is "Growth of White Councils  
and other pro-segregation groups in the South". The letter  
enclosed a 12 page survey which the letter stated was  
"recently made for us concerning the growth and development  
of the White Citizens Councils and other anti-  
racial groups in the south.b6  
b7CA copy of the above mentioned letter and survey  
was furnished to the Bureau.cc: 1 105-3677( White Citizens Council)  
(2)

98-1890-23E

FBI - CHICAGO
NOV 5 1958
[redacted]
[redacted]

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98-1890 1

105-0-3917

This is an article from the 5/8/56 issue of the Chicago Defender, Page #3, Column#3.

This article, captioned "Supreme Court Orders LSU to Admit Student" in part mentions a White Citizens Council Mass meeting to be held at Louisiana State University, 4/17/56 concerning the Supreme Court Ordering LSU to admit a negro student.

A copy of this article was furnished to the Bureau.

122-0-174

This is an article from the 4/9/56 Chicago American Page #19, Column# 4.

This article captioned "Threat of Civil War in Labor" states in part, "500 White Citizens Councils in 15 Southern States have 250,000 members of whom a great number have threatened to throw Northern Unionists out of meetings when they have gone south to fight Councils and push desegregation.

This article was not furnished to the Bureau or to Washington Field Office.



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC (98-1890)

DATE: 11/7/58

FROM : SA BRYCE S. PLESNER

SUBJECT: BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS  
IN SOUTHERN COMMUNITIES,  
RACIAL MATTERS

On 11/6/58 the Chicago Office files were checked relative to Christian Educational Association of Union, New Jersey, Chicago file 105-2503. No pertinent information was located in this regard which has not been furnished Newark, office of origin in this case. The Chicago Office is in possession of various miscellaneous pamphlets published by this organization, but indications are that these pamphlets were given wide distribution and undoubtedly already in possession of Newark Office.

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*Rec*

98-1890-23F  
NOV 7 1958  
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## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC( 98-1890) ✓

DATE: 11/5/58

FROM : SA [redacted]

SUBJECT: BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS  
IN SOUTHERN COMMUNITIES  
RACIAL MATTERSb6  
b7cRebuairtel to all offices dated 10/16/58 and memo  
of SA [redacted] dated 11/3/58.

The indices of the Chicago office were checked in regard to the organization entitled CONFEDERATE UNDERGROUND, however, no information was located in the Chicago files concerning this organization. A main file was located on this organization, however, the only information in this file was a copy of reBuairtel.

1 - 105-5535 (CONFEDERATE UNDERGROUND)

REW

REW

98-1890-236  
FBI - CHICAGO  
Boyle JFB  
gr



65-47

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, CHICAGO (98-1890)

DATE: 11-5-58

FROM : SA [redacted]

SUBJECT: BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS  
IN SOUTHERN COMMUNITIES,  
RACIAL MATTERSb6  
b7C

Re memorandum of SA [redacted] 11-3-58.

The referenced memorandum requested that a review be made of certain organizations to determine whether they could be connected in any way with the bombings which have occurred since January 1, 1957. Such information was to be furnished to the Bureau and the appropriate office of origin.

One of the organizations of which a review was requested was the SILVER SHIRT LEGION OF AMERICA.

No pertinent current information was located regarding this group. Except for one reference, all of those reviewed referred to activities occurring in the period from 1935 to 1943. The one remaining reference contained no pertinent information regarding the above.

References 54-1901-10 p. 1, 100-1100-2, p. 44, and 65-54-105 were not located in their respective files. However, it is noted that any information which these references might have contained would concern the period mentioned above.

An indices search slip reflecting this review is attached.

SM  
(1)

98-1890-234

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 5 1958	
[redacted]	

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Date

11-4-58

OK  
SPEE  
TO: CHIEF CLERK

Subject

SILVER SHIRT Legion of AMERICA

Aliases

Address	Birth Date	Birthplace
---------	------------	------------

<input type="checkbox"/> Exact Spelling	<input type="checkbox"/> Main Criminal Case Files Only	<input type="checkbox"/> Restrict to Locality of
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All References	<input type="checkbox"/> Criminal References Only	
<input type="checkbox"/> Main Subversive Case Files Only	<input type="checkbox"/> Main Subversive (If no Main, list all Subversive References)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Subversive References Only	<input type="checkbox"/> Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)	

File & Serial Number	Remarks	File & Serial Number	Remarks
121-00-78	-not part	7-0-Box 36	20 Merchandise
N.S. 65-54		Mark, Cgo.	
7-61-222	report, info		
7-49-1043	" " "		
7-65-47	" " "		
65-122-36	1-8-41 ref		
65-1930-3	2-20-43 ref.		
61-0-172	5-11-38 ref - not part		
61-0-244	11-9-38 ref -		
61-0-245	11-9-38 ref.		
65-0-155	6-10-39 ref.		
54-1901-10	p. 1 - no sub ref. located		
65-0-78	-not located, old ref.		
61-0-324	9-21-39 ref.		
61-0-325	9-21-39 ref.		
100-1100-2	p. 44 (1941) no sub ref. located		
100-1816-1	82 - not part		
Requested by	65-14-100-old ref, not located	Extension	File No.
	Squad	286	66-222

Searched by

(R)

(date)

Consolidated by

(date)

Reviewed by

(date)

File Review Symbols

I - Identical  
NI - Not Identical

? - Not identifiable  
U - Unavailable reference

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b7C

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC (98-1890)

DATE: 11/5/58

FROM : SA [redacted]

SUBJECT: BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS  
IN SOUTHERN COMMUNITIES  
RACIAL MATTERSb6  
b7CRebuairtel to all offices 10/16/58 and  
memo of SA [redacted] 11/3/58.

The files of the Chicago Office contain no information regarding the "Williams Intelligence Summary" which would not already be in the possession of the Bureau and the office of origin in this case, which is Los Angeles.

1 - 105-5534 ("Williams Intelligence Summary")

RHF:mks  
(2)

98-1890-23T

FBI - CHICAGO
1958
[redacted]
JB

b6  
b7C



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC (98-1890)

DATE: 11/5/58

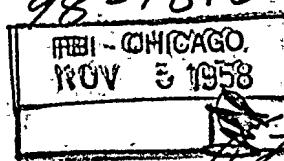
FROM : SA [redacted]

SUBJECT: BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS  
IN SOUTHERN COMMUNITIES  
RACIAL MATTERb6  
b7CRe memo of SA [redacted] at Chicago  
dated November 3, 1958.

Referenced memo reflects the "National Renaissance Party" as one of a number of organizations concerning which the Bureau has instructed all offices to search their files and promptly furnish information to the Bureau and the office of origin if this has not been done previously. New York is office of origin in this case (NY 105-6112) and the Chicago file is 105-1493.

A review of 105-1493 and all references on the "National Renaissance Party" fails to reflect any pertinent information that has not been previously furnished to the Bureau and New York.

1 - 105-1493 (National Renaissance Party)

JPB:mks  
(2)



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC (98-1890)

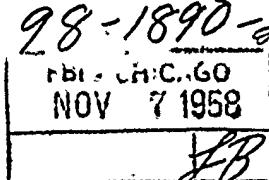
DATE: 11/6/58

FROM : SA BRYCE S. PLESNER

SUBJECT: BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS  
IN SOUTHERN COMMUNITIES  
RACIAL MATTERS

This is to advise that on 11/4/58 a search was made of Chicago Office files relative to information identifiable to the Christian Nationalist Crusade, aka. Christian Nationalist Party of America, Chicago file 105-262, and no pertinent information was located which is not in the possession of Los Angeles, office of origin, in this case.

*Reb.* BSP:NCS  
(1) *WPA*



TO: CHIEF CLERK

Date

11-4-58

Subject

*John D. P.*  
Christian Nationalist Crusade

Aliases

*aka, Christian Nationalist Party of America*

Address

Birth Date

Birthplace

<input type="checkbox"/> Exact Spelling	<input type="checkbox"/> Main Criminal Case Files Only	<input type="checkbox"/> Restrict to Locality of:
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All References	<input type="checkbox"/> Criminal References Only	
<input type="checkbox"/> Main Subversive Case Files Only	<input type="checkbox"/> Main Subversive (If no Main, list all Subversive References)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Subversive References Only	<input type="checkbox"/> Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)	

File & Serial Number	Remarks	File & Serial Number	Remarks
<i>Christian Nationalist Crusade</i>			
<i>✓ 105-262</i>			
<i>✓ 100-2142-1a8 (Source died 1955)</i>			
<i>✓ 100-2744-253 (1958)</i>			
<i>✓ 100-1470-2</i>			
<i>✓ 100-29148 p.3</i>			
<i>✓ 100-17590-1a. 2 p.3</i>		8-52	
<i>✓ 100-1581-1A 4-(8) p.2</i>		5/54	
<i>✓ 100-1816-1b 2</i>		1-54	
<i>✓ 100-1816-181-2 p.3</i>		1-54	
<i>(March issue of the J. 1958)</i>			
<i>✓ 105-3802-1a. 12 p.3</i>		7-57	
<i>✓ Christian Nationalist Crusade</i>			
<i>✓ 100-28690-2 (AntiComm League) 4-51</i>			
<i>✓ Christian Nationalist Party</i>			
<i>✓ 105-262</i>		2-56	

Requested by	Squad	Extension	File No.
<i>Plesner</i>	5-5	283	

Searched by	11-4-58
<i>PJ</i>	(date)

Consolidated by	
	(date)

Reviewed by	
	(date)

File Review Symbols

I - Identical  
NI - Not identical

? - Not identifiable  
U - Unavailable reference

Date

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Subject:

Aliases

Address

Birth Date

Birthplace

<input type="checkbox"/> Exact Spelling	<input type="checkbox"/> Main Criminal Case Files Only	<input type="checkbox"/> Restrict to Locality of
<input type="checkbox"/> All References	<input type="checkbox"/> Criminal References Only	
<input type="checkbox"/> Main Subversive Case Files Only	<input type="checkbox"/> Main Subversive (If no Main, list all Subversive References)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Subversive References Only	<input type="checkbox"/> Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)	

File & Serial Number	Remarks	File & Serial Number	Remarks
Christian Nationalist Party			
T 105-262-14			
100-11506-506	p. 7	7-52	
100-11506-517	p. 22	9-52	
T 105-1096-184	3	11-52	
T 105-291-102	15		
T 105-291-113	p. 1	2-53	
T 100-18116-181-2 p. 1		1-54	
Christian Nationalist Party of De Kalb County			
NY 100-6-47052	a. b. c.		
Christian Nationalist Party of Missouri			
T 105-262		12-52	
Christian Nationalists			
T 105-245-3			
Chicago Star 5/29/48 p. 2			
2-54100-19491-1159			

Requested by \_\_\_\_\_ Squad \_\_\_\_\_ Extension \_\_\_\_\_ File No. \_\_\_\_\_

Searched by \_\_\_\_\_ PF \_\_\_\_\_ 11-4-58 \_\_\_\_\_  
(date)

Consolidated by \_\_\_\_\_  
(date)

Reviewed by \_\_\_\_\_  
(date)

File Review Symbols

I - Identical  
NI - Not identical

? - Not identifiable  
U - Unavailable reference

Date

TO: CHIEF CLERK

---

**Subject**

---

### Aliases

---

**Address**

Birth Date. Birthplace

<input type="checkbox"/> Exact Spelling	<input type="checkbox"/> Main Criminal Case Files Only	<input type="checkbox"/> Restrict to Locality of _____
<input type="checkbox"/> All References	<input type="checkbox"/> Criminal References Only	
<input type="checkbox"/> Main Subversive Case Files Only	<input type="checkbox"/> Main Subversive (If no Main, list all Subversive References)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Subversive References Only	<input type="checkbox"/> Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)	

Requested by \_\_\_\_\_ Squad \_\_\_\_\_ Extension \_\_\_\_\_ File No. \_\_\_\_\_

Searched by DR 14-4-58  
(date)

Consolidated by \_\_\_\_\_  
(date)

Reviewed by \_\_\_\_\_  
(date) \_\_\_\_\_

### **File Review Symbols**

I - Identical  
NI - Not identical

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, CHICAGO (98-1890)

DATE: November 5, 1958

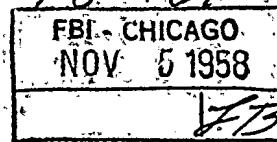
OF. FROM : SA [redacted]

SUBJECT: BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS  
IN SOUTHERN COMMUNITIES,  
RACIAL MATTERSb6  
b7C

Re memo of SA [redacted] to SAC 11-3-58.

In accordance with instructions in re memo, file 105-1334, title - "National Citizens Protective Association (NCPA)", Office of Origin St. Louis, was reviewed by the writer and disclosed that all pertinent information contained therein is in the possession of St. Louis.

CC 105-1334 (NCPA)  
(2)  
RJS:GAL



Date

11/4/58

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Subject:

NATIONAL CITIZENS PROTECTIVE ASSN., INC.

Aliases

Address	Birth Date	Birthplace
---------	------------	------------

<input type="checkbox"/> Exact Spelling	<input type="checkbox"/> Main Criminal Case Files Only	<input type="checkbox"/> Restrict to Locality of
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All References	<input type="checkbox"/> Criminal References Only	
<input type="checkbox"/> Main Subversive Case Files Only	<input type="checkbox"/> Main Subversive (If no Main, list all Subversive References)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Subversive References Only	<input type="checkbox"/> Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)	

File & Serial Number	Remarks	File & Serial Number	Remarks
105-1334	Subject file.		
100-11506-5979	12	105-1334-30	prev. recd.
100-0-76750	Not pertinent	105-1334-30	prev. recd.
100-1816-184(10)	Partially set forth in Ser 34 p 11 P 2		
100-1816-184(6)		105-1334-30	prev. recd. & 36-37
100-1521-184(8)P.1			prev. recd. checked 59-60
105-3907-184(4)			NP. (Henry of Hamilton, 54 Lenin Blvd)
105-3768-4P.3			NP. (Richard Davis) 108 WAPA
100-9343-176a			Not Pert 59-60
100-1816-184(30)P.3			Previously set forth 59-60
105-291-183P.3	—		See Ser. 105-1334-30 prev. recd. 59-69
100-1816-184(15)P.4			prev. set forth 59-60
100-1521-184(8)P.3			Previously checked 59-60
100-19491-1831P.3	✓		Previously checked 59-60
			Set out in rep 36-37

Requested by		Squad	Extension	File No.
SA		5-5	X284	105-1334

Searched by		(date)		b6
AS		11-4		b7C

Consolidated by		(date)		

Reviewed by		(date)		
		11/5		
		(date)		

OFFICE MEMORANDUM \* UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-245)  
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (98-1890)

DATE: 11-10-58

*REB*  
SUBJECT: BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS  
IN SOUTHERN COMMUNITIES  
RACIAL MATTERS

ReBuairtel 10/16/58, requesting a review of office  
indices and files concerning the organizations set forth below:

(One information copy is being furnished the Bureau  
for its files on the organizations set forth below.)

16-Bureau (REGISTERED)  
3-Atlanta (INFO)(REGISTERED)  
    { BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS ...)  
    (100-4976 CAJP)  
    ( CU)  
3-Indianapolis (INFO)(REGISTERED)  
    { BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS ...)  
    (105-975 NSRP)  
    (61-5 SSLA)  
3-Los Angeles (INFO)(REGISTERED)  
    (105-6075 BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS ...)  
    (100-7945 CNC)  
    (105-666 WLS)  
2-Newark (INFO)(REGISTERED)  
    { BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS ...)  
    ( CEA)  
4-New York (INFO)(REGISTERED)  
    { BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS ...)  
    ( ACAWC)  
    (105-6112 NRR)  
    ( NP)  
2-St. Louis (INFO)(REGISTERED)  
    { BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS ...)  
    (100-10834 NCPA)  
2-Washington Field (INFO)(REGISTERED)  
    { BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS ...)  
    (100-33226 WCCDC)  
3-Chicago  
105-3805 CPC  
105-2790 NCP

LOB: NCS  
(38) *jk*

*98-1890-2311*

CG 98-1890

Organization	Bufile	Office of Origin
American Committee for the Advancement of Western Culture	105-22853	New York
Christian Anti-Jewish Party	65-15743	Atlanta
Christian Educational Association of Union, New Jersey	105-9621	Newark
Christian Nationalist Crusade, aka. Christian Patriots Crusade, aka.	62-43818 105-53447	Los Angeles Chicago
Confederate Underground	105-70219	Atlanta
National Citizens Protective Association	105-16510	St. Louis
National Renaissance Party	62-83296	New York
National States Rights Party	105-66233	Indianapolis
Nationalist Party, aka.	105-33261	New York
Nationalist Conservative Party	105-39509	Chicago
Silver Shirt Legion of America	61-7587	Indianapolis
White Citizens Council of District of Columbia, aka. "Williams Intelligence Summary"	100-423395 105-10091	Washington Field Los Angeles

A review of the files of the Chicago Office concerning the above-mentioned organizations disclosed no pertinent information that the office of origin is not already in possession.

For the information of the Indianapolis Office, who is office of origin in the National States Rights Party, Chicago will in the near future complete its investigation in this matter.

For the information of the Bureau, Chicago previously advised under the above caption that cases had been opened on the Christian Patriots Crusade and the Nationalist Conservative Party with Chicago as origin. Reports will be submitted in the near future on these organizations.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC (98-1890)

DATE: 11/10/58

FROM : SA JULIAN R. WALTERS

SUBJECT: BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS  
IN SOUTHERN COMMUNITIES  
RACIAL MATTERS

In order to assist in the solving of bombings and threats of bombings against religious and educational institutions, the Latent Fingerprint Section at the Bureau is establishing a Single Fingerprint File composed of fingerprints of known or potential users of explosives in these type crimes. In order to build up this file so it will serve a useful purpose, the Bureau has requested that each field office should by 11/14/58 furnish the Bureau, Attention Identification Division, Latent Fingerprint Section, information including the names and aliases, as well as descriptions and arrests or FBI numbers of individuals, in each territory who are the type who may become involved in captioned violations.

In order to comply with the Bureau's request, the agents receiving copies of this memorandum should immediately furnish to the Bureau the requested information on the "hate subjects" who are assigned to them.

105-1709 JOSEPH BEAUHARNAIS)  
105-3527 (MATTHIAS KOEHL)  
105-3357 (F. ALLEN MANN)  
105-1152 (EUSTACE MULLINS)  
105- (MAYNARD "MAX" NELSEN)  
65-582 (WILLIAM B. WERNECKE)

JRW:NCS  
(7)

*C.C.  
Distributed*

98-1890-23 N

FBI - CHICAGO
NOV 10 1958
100-23 N

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-245)

DATE: 10/27/58

FROM : SAC, SAN ANTONIO (44-413)

SUBJECT: BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS  
IN SOUTHERN COMMUNITIES  
RACIAL MATTERS

ReBuAirtel to all Continental Offices 10/16/58.

No references at all were located for the following organizations or individuals:

American Committee for the Advancement of Western Culture

Christian Patriots Crusade, aka, American Christian Patriots Party

F. ALLEN MANN

A publication known as "The Revere"

Confederate Underground

White American News Service

National Renaissance Party

JAMES H. MADOLE

Nationalist Party, aka United States Nationalist Party

WEST HOOKER

Nationalist Conservative Party

- 2 - Bureau (AM, REGISTERED)
- 2 - New York (AM, REGISTERED)
- 2 - Atlanta (AM, REGISTERED)
- 1 - Newark (AM, REGISTERED)
- 2 - Los Angeles (AM, REGISTERED)
- ② - Chicago (AM, REGISTERED)
- 1 - Louisville (AM, REGISTERED)
- 1 - Indianapolis (AM, REGISTERED)
- 2 - San Antonio

LVD:mkd  
(15)

98-1890-23 P

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 29 1958	
FBI - CHICAGO	

*[Handwritten signatures and initials over the stamp]*

SA 44-413

WILLIAM B. WERNECKE

EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS

Williams Intelligence Summary

Concerning the following organizations, we have no information except that material which is from the office of origin/possession of the office of origin or complaints concerning publications of these organizations or individuals. No material of substance which would assist in an investigation of any of the groups was located.

Christian Anti-Jewish Party

National Citizens Protective Association

Silver Shirt Legion of America

White Citizens Council of District of Columbia

Williams Intelligence Summary

No record at all was located for Williams Intelligence Summary but references were located concerning the distribution by ROBERT H. WILLIAMS of a pamphlet, "Know Your Enemy". WILLIAMS was described as anti-Semitic and at least one inquiry was received from a citizen as to the reliability of WILLIAMS.

Local informants were contacted negatively in an effort to develop information concerning the identities of the individuals who may have some connection or knowledge of the bombings which have taken place since January 1, 1957. The informants contacted are as follows:

<u>INFORMANT</u>	<u>DATE CONTACTED</u>	<u>AGENT CONTACTING</u>
[Redacted]	10/27/58	JOHN M. KEMMY
	10/22/58	" " "
	10/22/58	" " "
	10/22/58	LUTHER COULTER

b2  
b7D

SA 44-413

Separate letters are being sent to the Bureau and the office of origin concerning the other organizations where material was found in the indices. These individual letters are being sent under the substantive case caption.

In connection with the searching of the files for other organizations that should be investigated, reference is made to San Antonio airtel to Bureau dated October 20, 1958, captioned, "INFORMANT COVERAGE IN ORGANIZATIONS WHICH MAY BE ENGAGED IN VIOLENT ACTIVITIES INVOLVING MINORITY GROUPS". Reference was made to certain former individuals and organizations in that communication. Further research is under way and additional comments will be made by a separate subsequent letter. It was intended but impossible to include the desired material in this letter due to the desire to meet the Bureau deadline and the fact that the San Antonio Office had a robbery of a Savings and Loan Association on October 21, 1958, wherein the services of all Headquarters City Agents were used. In addition, over this past week end a confidence game involving an I. O. fugitive which will probably terminate in San Antonio got under way and is still pending at this time. All Headquarters City Agents are being utilized on this case. Within two or three days when the ITSP matter stabilizes itself, the desired letter from San Antonio may be expected.

Date: 10/27/58

AIRTEL - AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-245)  
FROM: SAC, OMAHA (100-6229)

BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS  
IN SOUTHERN COMMUNITIES  
RACIAL MATTERS

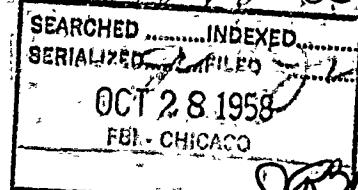
ReBuairtel to Albany dated October 16, 1958.

A review of the files of the Omaha Office disclose no information or known activity in Iowa or Nebraska of the following "hate" organizations:

	<u>Bureau File No.</u>	<u>Office of Origin</u>
American Committee for the Advancement of Western Culture	105-22853	New York
Christian Patriots Crusade, also known as American Christian Patriots Party	105-53447	Chicago
Confederate Underground	105-70219	Atlanta

3 - Bureau (AIR MAIL - REGISTERED)  
2 - Atlanta (AIR MAIL - REGISTERED)  
2 - Chicago (AIR MAIL - REGISTERED)  
2 - Indianapolis (AIR MAIL - REGISTERED)  
2 - Los Angeles (AIR MAIL - REGISTERED)  
3 - New York (AIR MAIL - REGISTERED)  
1 - Newark (AIR MAIL - REGISTERED)  
1 - St. Louis (AIR MAIL - REGISTERED)  
1 - Washington Field (AIR MAIL - REGISTERED)  
1 - Omaha

EHW/jj  
(18)



OM 100-6229

	<u>Bureau File No.</u>	<u>Office of Origin</u>
National States Rights Party	105-66233	Indianapolis
Nationalist Party, also known as United States Nationalist Party	105-33261	New York
Nationalist Conservative Party	105-39509	Chicago
White Citizens Council of the District of Columbia, also known as Washington White Citizens Council	100-423395	Washington Field
"Williams Intelligence Summary"	105-10091	Los Angeles

The Omaha files contain information regarding the following "hate" organizations. A review of each organization's file discloses all pertinent information has been furnished to the respective offices and the case RGC'd in the Omaha Office:

	<u>Bureau File No.</u>	<u>Office of Origin</u>
Christian Anti-Jewish Party (Omaha File 105-239)	65-15743	Atlanta
Christian Educational Association of Union, New Jersey (Omaha File 105-271)	105-9621	Newark
Christian Nationalist Crusade, also known as Christian Nationalist Party of America (Omaha File 105-276)	62-43818	Los Angeles

OM 100-6229

	<u>Bureau File No.</u>	<u>Office of Origin</u>
National Citizens Protective Association (Omaha File 105-279)	105-16510	St. Louis
National Renaissance Party (Omaha File 105-357)	62-83296	New York
Silver Shirt Legion of America (only scattered references in Omaha files)	61-7587	Indianapolis
White Citizens Council of the District of Columbia, also known as Washington White Citizens Council (Omaha File 100-6028)	100-423395	Washington Field

The Omaha files which contain information regarding the above "hate" organizations do not disclose that any are known to be operating in Iowa or Nebraska at the present time or in the recent past, nor are any persons set forth who are known to be members of one of the "hate" organizations or known to be potentially dangerous.

Contacts have been established with CIs, PCIs, SIs, PSIs, sources, law enforcement agencies, on a continuing basis concerning "hate groups," both persons and organizations who might engage in bombing on a racial or religious basis.

This matter is being followed closely and any developments will be promptly brought to the attention of the Bureau.

THORNTON

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-245)

11/14/58

*DR*  
SAC, CHICAGO (98-1890)

ATTN: IDENTIFICATION DIVISION  
LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS  
IN SOUTHERN COMMUNITIES  
RACIAL MATTERS

Re SAC Letter 58-70(B) concerning the  
establishment of a Single Fingerprint File concerning  
suspects in this matter.

As requested in re SAC Letter, FD-9's are  
being furnished the Bureau on the following individuals  
who reside in the Chicago area and who are suspects in  
this matter:

JOSEPH BEAUVARNAIS, wa.  
MATTHIAS KOEHL, JR., wa.  
FORREST ALLEN MANN, wa.  
EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS  
MAYNARD ORLANDO NELSEN, wa.  
WILLIAM BERNARD WERNECKE, wa.

2-Bureau (Enc 6) (RM)  
1-Chicago  
LOB:NCS  
(3)

41-1816-33 R

## OFFICE MEMORANDUM

\*\*\*\*\* UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: NOV 19 1958

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-245)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (62-1673)

SUBJECT: BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS  
IN SOUTHERN COMMUNITIES  
RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to Bureau airtel dated October 16, 1958, requesting a review of office indices and files concerning the following organizations, which data should be furnished to the Office of Origin as well as the Bureau in the event it has not previously been done. Reference is also made to Atlanta letter of November 14, 1958.

Sufficient copies for Bureau files on each organization are being furnished as well as the Bureau's main file as captioned above.

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR THE  
ADVANCEMENT OF WESTERN CULTURE  
Bureau File 105-22853  
NEW YORK:00

NATIONAL RENAISSANCE  
PARTY  
Bureau File 62-83296  
NEW YORK:00

The Atlanta indices in regard to the American Committee for the Advancement of Western Culture (ACAWC) reflect that all pertinent matter regarding this organization is available to the New York Office; however, it is noted therein that one CHARLES WESTBROOK, Box 652, Trion, Georgia, had contacted the ACAWC in May 1953. During this particular period of time the ACAWC was in the process of appointing Regional Directors. It is unknown whether WESTBROOK was a Regional Director of this organization; however, the following data is being furnished the New York Office regarding WESTBROOK. This is the only pertinent data available in the Atlanta files which is not also available to the Office of Origin and the Bureau.

Files reflect that on July 31, 1956, [redacted] of the Southern Regional Office of the Anti-Defamation League furnished SA ALDEN F. MILLER photostatic copies of four letters from CHARLES

16-Bureau (RM)

See Page 1a for additional copies

AFM:rjb  
(58)

98-1890-238

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 21 1958	
FBI - CHICAGO	

*[Handwritten signatures and initials over the stamp]*

b6  
b7C

AT 62-1673

COPIES:

6-Chicago (1- Bomb Survey File) (1- Nationalist Conservative Party) (1- WILLIAM B. WERNECKE)  
(1- American Humane Society)  
(1- 105-3907)  
(1- Christian Patriots Crusade)

4-Indianapolis (1- Bomb Survey File)  
(1- National States Rights Party)  
(1- Silver Shirt Legion of America)  
(1- WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY)

4-Los Angeles (1-Bomb Survey File)  
(1- Christian Nationalist Crusade)  
(1- WILLIAMS Intelligence Summary)  
(1-ROBERT H. WILLIAMS)

2-Newark (1- Bomb Survey File)  
(1- Christian Educational Association)

6-New York (1- Bombings and Attempted Bombings)  
(2- American Committee for the Advancement of Western Culture)  
(2- National Renaissance Party)  
(1- Nationalist Party)

2-St. Louis (1- Bomb Survey File)  
(1-National Citizens Protective Association)

3-WFO (1 - Bomb Survey File)  
(1- White Citizens Council, District of Columbia)  
(1- FREDERICK JOHN KASPER)

15-Atlanta  
(1- 62-1673)  
(1- 100-4976, Christian Anti-Jewish Party)  
(1- 105-843, Confederate Underground)  
(1- 105-195, American Committee for the Advancement of Western Culture)  
(1- 105-904, Christian Educational Association)  
(1- 105-78, Christian Nationalist Crusade)  
(1- 105-602, Christian Patriots Crusade)  
(1- 105-197, National Citizens Protective Association)  
(1- 100-5213, National Renaissance Party)  
(1- 105-763, National States Rights Party)  
(1- 105-new, Nationalists Party)  
(1- 105-new, Nationalists Conservative Party)  
(1- 61-4, Silver Shirt Legion of America)  
(1- 105-544, White Citizens Council, District of Columbia)  
(1- 105-new, Williams Intelligence Summary)

AT 62-1673

WESTBROOK to one Mr. MADOLE of the National Renaissance Party. These letters are as follows:

1. Undated letter from CHARLES WESTBROOK to Mr. MADOLE, thanking him for LeBlanc pamphlets. Letter indicates WESTBROOK was National Renaissance Party, Georgia Chairman, and that he was distributing pamphlets to his mailing list and also to the local libraries. WESTBROOK further indicated that he was working on the "STONER" group (apparently referring to J. B. STONER, leader of the Christian Anti-Jewish Party); however, indicated unable to make contact with them, nor had he been able to obtain or learn anything about membership of the Christian Anti-Jewish Party. WESTBROOK indicates that when STONER makes another speech in Chattanooga, Tennessee, he will photograph members identified by their arm band, and will attempt to identify those persons and make contact by that means. WESTBROOK also indicates that one [redacted] has assured WESTBROOK of support toward starting a party branch in New Orleans and instructed WESTBROOK to write to one KENT COURTNEY. WESTBROOK also requests a bulletin on racial segregation when it is printed, and indicates that he forwarded samples of literature distributed by various Southern groups on segregation.

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2. Letter of CHARLES WESTBROOK dated February 13, 1955, addressed to JAMES H. MADOLE, National Director of the National Renaissance Party. In this letter WESTBROOK identifies himself as the Georgia Party Chairman of the National Renaissance Party - Elite Guard. WESTBROOK states that he has been in contact with EDWARD REED FIELDS; however, contemplates discontinuing further contact with FIELDS, because FIELDS attempted to win WESTBROOK away from the National Renaissance Party, so that he might join the Christian Anti-Jewish Party. FIELDS, according to WESTBROOK, indicated that WESTBROOK belonged to another political party which has no working agreement with the Arch Leader of the Christian Anti-Jewish Party, therefore, he cannot give him any information. Secondly, FIELDS indicated to WESTBROOK that he has full knowledge of the National Renaissance Party's official policy, and that it is too weak on the Jewish problem. WESTBROOK comments that if FIELDS has full knowledge of the National Renaissance Party's basic problem, he must not understand articles in the basic program, as they are as strong as you can get on the Jewish problem. WESTBROOK stated that FIELDS

AT 62-1673

only wants to send all Jews to Palestine. WESTBROOK further advised that he thought the Christian Anti-Jewish Party organization just talks, and further he had never heard of this Christian Anti-Jewish Party group except for a small item in the Chattanooga paper wherein it was reported that one J. B. STONER made a speech on the Courthouse steps. WESTBROOK also indicated that he was enclosing with his letter a drawing of a pistol stock, and stated he would like to know if the elite guard has one, and if so, would it be possible for WESTBROOK to borrow it. WESTBROOK stated he was continuing to contact persons whose addresses MADOLE had previously forwarded to them.

3. Letter dated March 1, 1955, to Mr. MADOLE, which acknowledged receipt of MADOLE's letter of February 27. WESTBROOK comments regarding the difficulty in winning some of STONER's followers over to "us", and that he desired instructions on the basic methods to go about this conversion. WESTBROOK indicated that MADOLE thought STONER's followers could be used for the common good of the National Renaissance Party, just as well as the Christian Anti-Jewish Party. WESTBROOK further advised that FIELDS had indicated they had membership of the Christian Anti-Jewish Party in Atlanta, Chattanooga, and Birmingham areas.

WESTBROOK indicates that he has corresponded with a [redacted] in Pennsylvania on two occasions, and that she had informed him she was planning on working with a group in Philadelphia. [redacted] has contacted WESTBROOK, and WESTBROOK is attempting to contact COURTNEY in New Orleans. [redacted] has promised WESTBROOK his support, and if he can obtain the assistance of COURTNEY, should not find it too difficult to establish a New Orleans Branch of the National Renaissance Party. Further, WESTBROOK requested the Southern Chairman's name and address, of the National Renaissance Party.

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4. Letter dated May 13, 1955, to Mr. MADOLE. WESTBROOK, in this letter, states that he can report progress toward organizing; also indicates that he is in contact with the Southern Nationalists whose addresses were previously furnished to him by MADOLE. Three of these addresses were located in Atlanta, Georgia. WESTBROOK indicates that he still has been unable to contact members of STONER's Christian Anti-Jewish Party. WESTBROOK requested from MADOLE books on wire tapping, and a list of the

AT 62-1673

equipment necessary for tapping phone wires. WESTBROOK inquires regarding one HANS SCHMIDT.

The Southern Regional Office of the Anti-Deformation League also made available the following background regarding CHARLES DAVID WESTBROOK. He was born March 15, 1934, married, and lives with his wife in a modest section. In early 1955, WESTBROOK broke into a local school, tore down pictures, threw ink and oil over the walls and desks, tore down the Georgia and American flags, disfigured and destroyed them, tore various pages from the Bible in the school, and in general did much damage to the property. In 1955, his reputation was not considered good, nor was his work record satisfactory; however, he gains his livelihood through the steady employment of his wife, who works in a textile mill.

CHRISTIAN EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION  
OF UNION, NEW JERSEY  
Bureau File 105-9621  
NEWARK:OO

A review of Atlanta files fails to reflect any additional pertinent information available in this office which is not already in the possession of the Bureau and the Office of Origin.

CHRISTIAN NATIONALIST CRUSADE  
Bureau File 62-43818  
LOS ANGELES:OO

A review of pertinent indices, Atlanta Office, regarding the Christian Nationalist Crusade, reflect that on June 8, 1958, Mr. EMORY S. BALDWIN, Chief, Legal Branch, U. S. Army Engineer Corps, Atlanta, Georgia, advised that he had been contacted by one [redacted] Decatur, Georgia, and that she furnished him a leaflet and requested his presence at an organizational meeting of a group known as the Christian Nationalist Crusade. Mr. BALDWIN advised that later in June of 1958, he had been contacted again by [redacted] at which time she indicated her efforts at organizing a group in behalf of the Christian Nationalist Crusade had met with little success.

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AT 62-1673

[redacted] On August 26, 1958, [redacted] advised SA [redacted] [redacted] (original source, Atlanta file [redacted]), that one [redacted] had advised him that GERALD SMITH, who resides on the West Coast of the United States, was actively engaged in raising money on the West Coast which was to be utilized for the defense for [redacted] and others who were arrested by the Atlanta, Georgia, Police Department, for picketing activities of the Atlanta Journal, an Atlanta, Georgia daily newspaper. The picketing activities of [redacted] referred to occurred on July 27, 1958, and involved five individuals who were carrying signs bearing Anti-Jewish statements.

The Atlanta Office of the FBI on October 23, 1958, received an undressed letter in an envelope which letter was captioned "Atlanta Scandal". The contents of this paper purportedly were written by GERALD L. K. SMITH, and states as follows:

"A very disturbing report has come to my desk. Five young patriots in the State of Georgia decided that they had their stomachs full of Jew-created, Jew-slanted news stories concerning what is going on in the world. Two of the worst newspapers in the United States are in the City of Atlanta. They do not reflect the Southern tradition. It is believed by many keen observers that both of these journals are manipulated by people who do not have the best interests of the South at heart.

"These five young men, representing a body of patriots, decided to picket these newspapers with signs protesting Jewish influence. They were picked up, railroaded, and sentenced to 30 days in jail. I have the names and addresses of the young men, but I am not going to give them to the public because I do not want them to be the victims of increased persecution. It is my understanding that they were released under bond and are appealing their cases. We propose to go into the matter thoroughly and if the situation is what it seems to be, we shall advise our friends to come to their aid, comfort and encouragement of these young men who have only been denied their civil liberties, but have become the victims of Jew-controlled tyranny.

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AT 62-1673

"Atlanta is a bad city. It has many bad people in it. The politicians in that city are inclined to be the pupets of the secret Jewish machine. Do not judge the State of Georgia by what goes on in the City of Atlanta. The politicians of Atlanta have always fought the Talmadges and the people who have come to the defense of Southern tradition. Very frequently the Negro politicians of Atlanta are under the direct manipulation of New York Jews as well as Atlanta Jews.

There are no other pertinent references to this organization in the Atlanta indices of which the Bureau and Office of Origin have not been previously advised.

CHRISTIAN PATRIOTS CRUSADE, Aka  
American Christian Patriots Party  
Bureau File 105-53447  
CHICAGO:00

A review of Atlanta indices fails to reflect any pertinent information regarding this organization which has not been previously furnished to the Bureau and Chicago, Office of Origin in this investigation.

NATIONAL CITIZENS PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION  
Bureau File 105-16510  
ST. LOUIS:00

A review of Atlanta files fails to reflect any additional information regarding the above captioned organization not previously furnished to the Bureau and Office of Origin, St. Louis.

NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY  
Bureau File 105-66233  
INDIANAPOLIS:00

A check of the Atlanta indices reflects that there are numerous references regarding the National States Rights

AT 62-1673

Party as well as its preceding organization, The United White Party. The Bureau and the Office of Origin were furnished copies of Atlanta report dated November 6, 1958, of SAC N. R. JOHNSON, captioned "WALLACE HUGH ALLEN, ETAL, Bombing of The Temple, 1589 Peachtree Road, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia, 10/12/58, INFORMATION CONCERNING," Atlanta file 62-1672.

For the information of the Bureau and Indianapolis Office, all pertinent data in Atlanta files was summarized in above report and is located on pages 222 to 277. Office of Origin was furnished copies of this report for their file 105-975. The information in this report attributed to [redacted] was actually furnished by Atlanta Security Informant [redacted]. This informant's identity will be divulged to State Authorities for use in a state trial regarding the Atlanta Temple bombing which is on the court calendar for the first week in December 1958. Above referenced pages in Atlanta report specify the location of the original source of information.

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Due to the voluminous nature of information furnished regarding this organization by the informant, no attempt is being made to restate this information as it involves some fifty pages of typing, and is available to both the Bureau and Office of Origin, Indianapolis.

The Atlanta Office will duplicate the original informant's reports relating to this organization, and upon completion of the duplication of these informant reports, they will be furnished to the Office of Origin as these reports may contain sidelight issues which in their fragmentary nature may be of value to Indianapolis in conducting its intensified investigation of the National States Rights Party. Upon completion of the duplication of informant reports, they will be furnished to Indianapolis. For further assistance to the Bureau and Indianapolis in locating specific information contained in referenced Atlanta report, on 11/14/58, a detailed index was submitted to the Bureau as well as the Indianapolis Office, assisting in the location of pertinent information in regard to individuals mentioned as well as organizations.

AT 62-1673

NATIONALIST PARTY  
Bureau File 105-33261  
NEW YORK:00

A check of Atlanta indices reflects that all pertinent data regarding this organization has previously been furnished to the Office of Origin as well as to the Bureau.

NATIONALIST CONSERVATIVE PARTY  
Bureau File 105-39509  
CHICAGO:00

A check of the Atlanta indices fails to reflect any pertinent information relating to the Nationalist Conservative Party which is not already in possession of the Bureau and Office of Origin. In regard to WILLIAM B. WERNECKE, who reportedly is the founder of the Nationalist Conservative Party, the Bureau's and Chicago's attention is directed to Chicago's letter of March 29, 1957, captioned "The American Humane Society, IS-X", Chicago file 105-3907. Enclosed with Chicago's letter was a blank memorandum regarding the American Humane Society, and contents of the memorandum indicate the organization ostensibly had as its purpose a Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Inquiry in 1956 failed to reflect little, if any, activity toward this organization's stated goal; however, it was noted that of a group of individuals carried on the letterhead stationery of this organization identified as Advisory Board Directors, a number had previous fascist group activities or hate type organization activities. Included in this group of Advisory Board Directors was one J. B. STONER, the founder and Arch Leader of the Christian Anti-Jewish Party in Atlanta, Georgia.

On October 23, 1958, [redacted] Southern Regional Office of the Anti-Deformation League, Atlanta, Georgia, advised SA [redacted] b6 b7C that one [redacted] of Valdosta, Georgia, had [redacted] visited the farm of WILLIAM B. WERNECKE, near Chicago, Illinois, during 1957, at which time [redacted] had received instructions in the use and handling of dynamite on WERNECKE's farm.

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The reliability of the above information is unknown as the informant who furnished this information to the Anti-Deformation League, is unknown to [redacted]

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It should be noted that [redacted] of Valdosta, Georgia, received consideration as a possible suspect in the bombing of the Clinton, Tennessee, School during October 1958.

SILVER SHIRT LEGION OF AMERICA  
Bureau File 61-758  
INDIANAPOLIS:00

A review of the Atlanta indices regarding this organization and WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY, reflects that all pertinent information in Atlanta files has previously been furnished to the Bureau and Office of Origin.

WHITE CITIZENS COUNCIL OF THE  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA; Aka  
Washington White Citizens Council  
Bureau File 100-423395  
WFO:00

A review of Atlanta indices reflects that all pertinent data concerning above captioned matter has previously been furnished to the Bureau and WFO. The Atlanta Office has also furnished all pertinent data to the Bureau and Office of Origin as it related to JOHN KASPER, except that on August 1, 1958, [redacted] reported that [redacted] met JOHN KASPER upon his release from the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary, and that [redacted] had accompanied KASPER that date to Tallahassee, Florida.

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For WFO's information, it is to be noted that [redacted] has been indicted in Fulton County, Georgia; and is presently in custody awaiting trial for his connections in conjunction with the bombing of the Atlanta Temple on October 12, 1958.

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AT 62-1673

WILLIAMS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY  
Bureau File 105-10091  
LOS ANGELES:00

A review of the Atlanta indices reflects that all pertinent information regarding the Williams Intelligence Summary as well as ROBERT H. WILLIAMS, has been previously furnished to the Bureau and Office of Origin.

The above is the results of Atlanta indices searches conducted prior to November 5, 1958, on the indicated organizations. Results of Atlanta indices search as it related to the Christian Anti-Jewish Party, and the Confederate Underground will be reported by the Atlanta Office in its periodic reports submitted under those captions.

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DATE: August 3 1959

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 S-#6

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-245)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (62-1673)

SUBJECT: BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS  
RACIAL MATTERS

*BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS  
IN SOUTHERN COMMUNITIES*

Re Atlanta tel, 7/31/59, and Bureau airtel 8/1/59,  
in case entitled, "Unsub; Bombing of Oak Grove Baptist Church,  
Roscoe Community, Newnan, Georgia, July, 1959; Bombing Matters".

Per instructions in referenced Bureau airtel,  
enclosed herewith to the Bureau are ten copies of a letter-  
head memorandum concerning the explosions which damaged the  
Oak Grove Baptist Church on an unknown date prior to July 26,  
1959, sufficient copies being furnished the Bureau for  
dissemination as well as for the case files. Two copies  
of same are also enclosed for each continental office.

At 9:30 AM, August 3, 1959, the information in the  
enclosed letterhead memo was furnished to Lt. Col. [redacted]  
[redacted] CO, 111th CIC Detachment, Third Army Headquarters,  
Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Georgia, for transmittal to G-2,  
Third Army Headquarters.

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4 - Bureau (Encls. 10)(RM)  
2 - All Continental Offices (Encls. 2 each)(RM) *Chicago*  
2 - Atlanta (1 - 62-1673 with 1 encl.)  
(1 - 157-26 with 1 encl.)

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*PH*  
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia  
August 3, 1959

Unknown Subject;  
Damage By Explosion to Oak  
Grove Baptist Church, Roscoe  
Community, near Newnan, Georgia  
On Unknown Date Prior to July 26, 1959  
Information Concerning

On July 31, 1959, Sheriff A. L. POTTS, Newnan, Coweta County, Georgia, advised that he had received a complaint on July 28, 1959 to the effect that two small brick pillars beneath and supporting the church and an outhouse nearby had been damaged apparently by explosion at the Oak Grove Baptist Church, Roscoe Community, near Newnan, Georgia, on an unknown date prior to July 26, 1959, the date when damage was discovered. The total damage was estimated by Sheriff POTTS at about \$100.00.

With regard to this incident, Sheriff POTTS furnished the following additional information. Oak Grove Baptist Church, an all-Negro church, founded in 1903, is located in the rural Roscoe Community about ten miles north of Newnan, county seat of Coweta County, Georgia. There has been no recent friction within the church membership and no known racial disturbances in the community. [redacted] of the Oak Grove Baptist Church and [redacted] the Antioch Baptist Church in Atlanta, Georgia.

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Investigation of this matter to date by Sheriff POTTS has failed to determine the person or persons responsible for causing the damage or the type of explosive used in connection therewith. Investigation by the Sheriff is continuing in view of the fact that Oak Grove Baptist Church has an annual week of revival services scheduled for the week beginning August 2, 1959.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

## OFFICE MEMORANDUM \* UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC (98-1890)

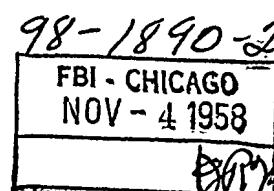
DATE: //3-58

FROM : SA [redacted]

SUBJECT: BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS  
IN SOUTHERN COMMUNITIES,  
RACIAL MATTERSb6  
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ReBuairtel to all offices 10/16/58. This airtel set forth a list of fourteen organizations, together with their respective office of origin. The Bureau instructed each office of origin of the groups listed in this airtel to launch an immediate investigation to determine whether these groups could be connected in any way with any of the bombings which have occurred since January 1, 1957. All offices, except the offices of origin in the groups listed, should search their files for information concerning these groups and promptly furnish such information where not previously done to the Bureau and the offices of origin. The organizations and their office of origin (and Chicago file numbers where known) are as follows:

Organization	Office of Origin	Chicago File No.
American Committee for the Advancement of Western Culture	New York	105-1384
Christian Anti-Jewish Party	Atlanta	100-26824
Christian Educational Association of Union, New Jersey	Newark	105-2503
Christian Nationalist Crusade, aka. Christian Nationalist Party of America	Los Angeles	105-262
Christian Patriots Crusade, aka. American Christian Patriots Party	Chicago	105-3802

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<u>Organization</u>	<u>Office of Origin</u>	<u>Chicago File No.</u>
Confederate Underground	Atlanta	
National Citizens Protective Association	St. Louis	105-1334
National Renaissance Party	New York	105-1493
National States Rights Party	Indianapolis	105-4630
Nationalist Party, aka. United States Nationalist Party	New York	
Nationalist Conservative Party	Chicago	105-2790
Silver Shirt Legion of America	Indianapolis	65-54; 61-222; 49-1043; 65-47
White Citizens Council of the District of Columbia, aka. Washington White Citizens Council	Washington Field	105-3677
"Williams Intelligence Summary"	Los Angeles	

All agents who receive a copy of this memo are requested to review the case assigned to them and submit a memo by November 5, 1958, regarding their review.

The Chicago American  
20 Sat., Nov. 1, 1958

## Link Synagog Bombings to Chicago Man

The U. S. district attorney's office here is studying a possible link between a widely known Chicago area anti-Semitic and bombings of synagogues in Atlanta, Ga., and Peoria, Illinois.

The suspect, whose dissemination of vicious anti-Semitic literature has been watched for three years, may not have been involved directly in the bombings, investigators concede.

Nevertheless, he may be the "fat cat," informants told THE CHICAGO AMERICAN, who financed and provided bomb-making information to the Atlanta and Peoria vandals.

### FINALLY SLIPS

The local man has sent "all kinds of pictures and letters" of an anti-Semitic nature through the mails, it was learned. However, he kept within the law—until a recent over-step.

That was distribution of tape recordings. One recording described bomb-making "experiments."

That tape, an informant revealed, described "in great detail" the same type of bomb that was exploded Oct. 14 at Anshel Smeth Temple in Peoria, that city's oldest house of Jewish worship, causing thousands of dollars in damage.

### HOME-MADE BOMB

The bomb was described by Police chief Bernard Kennedy of Peoria as a "home-made" affair, a pipe filled with black powder.

Kennedy ascribed the bombing to a "crank."

However, because of the bombing two days earlier—on Sunday, Oct. 12—of a synagogue in Atlanta, federal investigators started delving into the type of bombs.

The Atlanta bomb, which caused \$200,000 damage, was constituted of about 50 sticks of dynamite. Some anti-Semitic material sent out by the Chicago area man described "experiments" with dynamite, according to investigators.

### TRAIL 'FAT CAT'

Letters seized by Atlanta and federal authorities in Georgia indicated that bombing was financed and directed by a person identified only as the "fat cat." One letter was postmarked Arlington, Va.

U. S. attorney's investigators and postal authorities here said the local man has sent out "great quantities" of anti-Semitic material to Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia and Alabama.

Postal authorities have confiscated much of that mail, particularly some addressed to college students in Indiana.

### PROBE CONFIRMED

Confirming that an investigation is under way, Assistant United States Attorney James B. Parsons said:

"We are studying it."

The U. S. Attorney's office is awaiting orders from the Justice Department in Washington before taking the case to a grand jury.

A chief target of a sweeping grand jury investigation would be the "fat cat."

### COVERED BY NEW LAW

A law enacted by the last Congress describes "indecent" material barred from the mails as such material that may "invite" arson, assassination or murder.

The bomb-making "experiments" in the tape recordings come within that category.

Conviction for each violation could result in maximum penalties of five years in prison and a fine of \$5,000.

**CHICAGO AMERICAN**

DIAMOND Edition

Date NOV 1 - 1958

Page 20 Col. 1

COPY SENT TO BUREAU

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JW*

FBI - CHICAGO
NOV 1 - 1958
Dolan
Isadt
Glenville

*J. S.*

SAC

10/27/58

ASAC

INQUIRY FROM NAACP RE FBI  
JURISDICTION IN BOMBING CASES

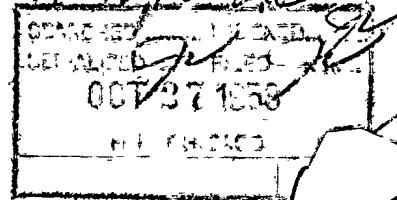
At 9:32 AM, October 27, 1958, SA [redacted] received a call from [redacted] who identified herself as the [redacted] of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). home phone [redacted] NAACP office phone [redacted] inquired as to FBI jurisdiction into the bombing of private homes. I returned her call at 10:00 AM and advised her that generally speaking we have no jurisdiction in the bombing of private homes; however, we do make the facilities of our laboratory and Identification Division available to the authorities investigating the matter in order to be of all possible assistance to them. I pointed out that we do this in any type case.

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She then asked about our jurisdiction in the bombing of the Synagogues which, according to the press around the country, is being investigated by the FBI. I pointed out to her that this office was not in possession of the facts as none of the incidents reported in the press as being under FBI investigation have occurred within the areas handled by the Chicago Division. She stated that she also hoped that she could get an answer to her question inasmuch as she is interested as a private citizen and also as a member of an organization which is very much interested in violation of rights. She stated that she had assumed that we went into the Synagogues and schools because a public interest rather than a private interest was involved. I pointed out that it is impossible to state whether or not we have jurisdiction in specific instances without knowing all of the facts, and for that reason it is impossible to answer hypothetical questions.

I advised her that as I had indicated I did not have all of the facts which, according to the press, the FBI is investigating. She asked who would have the facts and whether FBI headquarters in Washington would, and I said that normally

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the local office conducting the investigation would have the facts. She asked if we were investigating the recent bombing of the two private homes on the South Side, and I informed her that at this point there appears to be no indication of a violation within our jurisdiction. She stated that she could appreciate that the FBI must be most circumspect in matters involving jurisdiction. I told her that this is true, we were strictly a fact finding agency and our jurisdiction in many violations which we normally investigate will, upon learning the true facts, be found non-existent.

I told her to feel free at any time to communicate with this office if she has a matter which she believes is within our jurisdiction.

November 3, 1958

From: Chief of Detectives  
To: Unit Commanders  
Subject: Bombings or Bomb Threats

The local office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has requested that they be notified of certain incidents of Bombings or Threats of Bombings.

This Division in an effort to cooperate fully with Government Agencies will comply with their request.

Effective immediately, whenever there is a Bombing or a Threat of a Bomb and if the bombing or threat appears to be motivated by racism or religious bigotry, the CHIEF OF DETECTIVES or the DEPUTY CHIEFS OF DETECTIVES and ONLY the CHIEF or DEPUTY CHIEFS of Detectives will notify the F.B.I. office of such an incident.

However, it will be the responsibility of the Detective Division BOMB SQUAD to determine, if possible, the motivation of the Bombing or Bomb Threat. The Bomb Squad will then notify the Chief or Deputy Chiefs of Detectives of the circumstances of the incident, stating whether or not the above described conditions exist in the incident.

Office personnel assigned to the office of the Chief or Deputy Chiefs of Detectives upon receiving information from the BOMB SQUAD that such conditions exist in a bombing or bomb threat will immediately notify the local office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation via PAX 443 or Bell phone FInancial 6-1333.

For your immediate attention and strict compliance.

CHIEF OF DETECTIVES

Distribution:  
Bomb Squad  
C.C.Room  
Dep.Chfs.Dets.  
file

98-1890-26A

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SERIALIZED	FILED
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FBI - CHICAGO	

JRW

JRW

## Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC (98-1890)

DATE: 10/29/58

FROM : SA RAYMOND J. DRISCOLL

SUBJECT: BOMBINGS AND THREATS OF BOMBINGS  
SABOTAGE  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On October 29, 1958, I telephoned Lieutenant [redacted] Chicago Police Department. He has recently been transferred from the head of the Cartage Detail and is now in charge of the Labor Detail. For several years the Bomb and Arson Squad of the Chicago Police Department has been under the jurisdiction of the person in charge of the Cartage Detail. Lieutenant [redacted] said that it has not been decided as yet whether or not he will still have charge of the Bomb and Arson Squad in his new job or whether it will remain with the Cartage Detail. Sergeant [redacted] has taken over the duties of Lieutenant [redacted] in the Cartage Detail. Lieutenant [redacted] said that [redacted] constitute the Bomb Squad of the Police Department. According to [redacted] the following men constitute the Arson Squad of the Chicago Police Department and sometimes lend assistance to the Bomb Squad: Sergeant [redacted]

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With relation to Bomb Squads of other adjoining and suburban Police Departments, such as Evanston, Joliet, Aurora, etc., [redacted] said that to his knowledge none of these surrounding Police Departments have a Bomb Squad and, therefore, the Chicago Police Department lends assistance whenever requested.

With regard to notifying the U. S. Army in the event of the finding of a bomb, explosive or otherwise, Lieutenant [redacted] said that he calls the U. S. Army Bomb Disposal Unit at Ft. Sheridan, Illinois, as they are on 24 hour duty. He said that this unit is known also as the 51st Ordnance Detachment for the Disposition of Explosives. The phone number is ID 2-5000, extension [redacted] and the card in [redacted] possession reflects the name [redacted] First Lieutenant of the Ordnance Corps.

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[redacted] said that they likewise notify the Fifth Army Headquarters in Chicago and contact Captain [redacted] at Butterfield 8-5800, extension [redacted] informed that the reason for calling Ft. Sheridan especially is in those instances when a bomb or high explosive of some kind is found and the Chicago Police Department has no method by which they can dispose of this and, therefore, the Army is called to make an appropriate disposition of the bomb or explosive.

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OCT 29 1958
FILED
FBI - CHICAGO

*[Handwritten signatures and initials over the stamp]*

Director, FBI

10/29/58

SAC, Indianapolis (1-554)

ENFORCEMENT CONFERENCES -  
BUILDINGS AND METHODS OF EXHIBITING

Re SAC Letter 58-67 dated 10/22/58.

Three conferences have been scheduled for the State of Indiana as follows:

November 19, 1958, South Bend, Indiana, Federal District Court Room, Federal Building.

December 3, 1958, Evansville, Indiana, Vendome Hotel.

December 10, 1958, Indianapolis, Indiana, War Memorial Building.

A local press release has been made concerning these conferences. This release was limited to the facts contained in the national press release. Experienced instructors have been furnished the material supplied by the Bureau for review and study. A meeting of the Agent personnel assigned to participate in these important conferences will be held prior to November 19, 1958 to finalize every detail of the program to insure that the conference will be well organized and of a superior quality in every respect. Invitations are being forwarded to all ranking officers of law enforcement agencies throughout the state. Records will be kept of the number of officers attending and the departments represented.

The Bureau will be kept advised of all pertinent developments.

- 2 - Bureau
- 1 - Louisville (Info.)
- 1 - Chicago (Info.)
- 1 - Springfield (Info.)
- 1 - Indianapolis

EJP:ech

(6)

98-1890-26B

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 30 1958	
FBI - CINCINNATI	

JRW

F B I

Date: DECEMBER 18 1958

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via Airtel

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

SAC  
 ASAC  
 CC  
 ~~ASST CC~~  
 STENO SOP  
 C-#1  
 C-#2  
 C-#3  
 C-#4  
 C-#5  
 C-#6  
 C-#7  
 S-#1  
 S-#2  
 S-#3  
 S-#4  
 S-#5  
 S-#6

To: SAC, Albany

From: Director, FBI

THREATS TO BOMB  
RACIAL MATTERS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBuairtels to all continental offices dated 11/17/58, 11/28/58, and 12/2/58, captioned "Bombings and Attempted Bombings, Racial Matters."

To supplement previous instructions contained in referenced Buairtels and to eliminate costly communications to the Bureau the following procedures for handling threats to bomb are being instituted immediately:

When information is received concerning threats to bomb churches, schools, public buildings, or other nonpublic buildings; (1) the local law enforcement agency having jurisdiction should be advised; (2) immediately advise local office of military intelligence (CIC or G-2); (3) submit airtel to Bureau with letterhead memorandum attached on the same day threat received, except where threat is received after normal working hours, in such event, immediately on start of next work day. The letterhead memorandum should contain pertinent facts reported, fact that local law enforcement agency involved and local military intelligence were notified, the name of the individual in these agencies receiving the information and the time and date information was furnished.

The above instructions do not relieve the field of immediately advising the Bureau by telephone or teletype where a military installation is involved or where the matter is receiving widespread publicity and good judgment indicates matter should be immediately brought to the attention of the Bureau.

2 - All Offices

SEARCHED *BB-98-1890-26*  
 INDEXED  
 SERIALIZED  
 FILED

DEC 13 1958

FBI - CHICAGO

Sent Via \_\_\_\_\_

M Per \_\_\_\_\_

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-245)

FROM : SAC, MIAMI (44-885)

DATE: OCT 31 1958

BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS  
RACIAL MATTERS

Pursuant to instructions in Bureau letter of October 23, 1958, in above captioned matter, letterhead memoranda are being forwarded to the Bureau and each Continental Office concerning the bombing of the Temple Bethel El Congregation, 500 Southwest 17th Avenue, Miami, Florida, March 16, 1958.

2 - Bureau (Encls. 4)  
 2 - Albany (Encls. 2)  
 2 - Albuquerque (Encls. 2)  
 2 - Anchorage (Encls. 2)  
 2 - Atlanta (Encls. 2)  
 2 - Baltimore (Encls. 2)  
 2 - Birmingham (Encls. 2)  
 2 - Boston (Encls. 2)  
 2 - Buffalo (Encls. 2)  
 2 - Butte (Encls. 2)  
 2 - Charlotte (Encls. 2)  
 2 - Chicago (Encls. 2) *(Handwritten)*  
 2 - Cincinnati (Encls. 2)  
 2 - Cleveland (Encls. 2)  
 2 - Dallas (Encls. 2)  
 2 - Denver (Encls. 2)  
 2 - Detroit (Encls. 2)  
 2 - El Paso (Encls. 2)  
 2 - Houston (Encls. 2)  
 2 - Indianapolis (Encls. 2)  
 2 - Jacksonville (Encls. 2)  
 2 - Kansas City (Encls. 2)  
 2 - Knoxville (Encls. 2)  
 2 - Little Rock (Encls. 2)  
 2 - Los Angeles (Encls. 2)  
 2 - Louisville (Encls. 2)  
 5 - Miami (2 - 44-885)  
 (3 - 44-950 - sub A)

TEM: bna  
(107)

2 - Memphis (Encls. 2)  
 2 - Milwaukee (Encls. 2)  
 2 - Minneapolis (Encls. 2)  
 2 - Mobile (Encls. 2)  
 2 - Newark (Encls. 2)  
 2 - New Haven (Encls. 2)  
 2 - New Orleans (Encls. 2)  
 2 - New York (Encls. 2)  
 2 - Norfolk (Encls. 2)  
 2 - Oklahoma City (Encls. 2)  
 2 - Omaha (Encls. 2)  
 2 - Philadelphia (Encls. 2)  
 2 - Phoenix (Encls. 2)  
 2 - Pittsburgh (Encls. 2)  
 2 - Portland (Encls. 2)  
 2 - Richmond (Encls. 2)  
 2 - St. Louis (Encls. 2)  
 2 - Salt Lake City (Encls. 2)  
 2 - San Antonio (Encls. 2)  
 2 - San Diego (Encls. 2)  
 2 - San Francisco (Encls. 2)  
 2 - Savannah (Encls. 2)  
 2 - Seattle (Encls. 2)  
 2 - Springfield (Encls. 2)  
 2 - Washington Field Office  
 (Encls. 2)

98-1890-2 PA

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 3 1958	
FBI - CHICAGO	

100-1890-2 PA

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to*  
*File No.*

Miami, Florida

OCT 31 1958

BOMBING OF THE TEMPLE  
BETHEL EL CONGREGATION,  
500 Southwest 17th Avenue,  
Miami, Florida, March 16,  
1958  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

At 2:45 A.M. Sunday, March 16, 1958, a police officer of the Miami Police Department patrolling in the vicinity of the Temple Bethel El Congregation heard an explosion. Investigation disclosed that a large charge of explosive material had been placed in the back entrance of the Youth Center Section of the Bethel El Congregation.

At approximately 3:00 A.M., March 16, 1958, Rabbi [REDACTED] of another congregation, received a telephone call in which the caller stated, "You must stop teaching integration in Synagogue. If you don't, I'll blow up the Synagogue and every other one in town."

b6  
b7C

At approximately 3:14 A.M., on March 16, 1958, the Miami Police Department received a telephone call in which the caller stated, "If integration isn't stopped in Florida, there will be more of them blown up."

An officer of the Miami Police Department who was one of the first persons to arrive at the scene of the bombing answered a public telephone in the Youth Center Section of the Bethel El Congregation. The individual making the telephone call, who did not identify himself, stated, "If this integration don't stop, we'll kill all the Jews. They are all supposed to be back on the beach."

Neighborhood investigation by the Miami Police did not disclose any information as to the person or persons

98-1890-27

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 3 1958	
FBI - CHICAGO	

*[Handwritten signatures and initials over the stamp]*

BOMBING OF THE TEMPLE  
BETHEL EL CONGREGATION

responsible for the bombing. The residue at the bombing was determined by the police to be covered with nitrates, causing them to believe that an explosive of that type was used. The Bethel El Congregation has received \$9,000.00 from an insurance company for the damage. A Deputy State Fire Marshal previously estimated the damage to be approximately \$10,000.00.

Investigation by the Miami Police has disclosed that prior to the bombing, there has been internal strife and dissension among members of the Bethel El Congregation. The Miami Police are presently awaiting instructions from the State's Attorney's Office in Miami as to whether or not they should investigate the operation of the Bethel El Congregation itself to determine whether or not the internal dissension and strife has any relationship to the bombing.

PROPERTY OF FBI

This report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

F B I

Date: October 28, 1958

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)Via Airtel \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

To: SAC, Albany

From: Director, FBI

## BOMBING CASES HAVING APPARENT RACIAL OR RELIGIOUS BASIS.

By airtel of 10-22-58 each office was instructed to compile a list of potential suspects in such matters and to develop background information regarding each suspect.

In connection with the development of background information, you should be alert to ascertain whether or not the suspect has engaged in extensive travel over week ends. In this regard if information is developed of such travel, you should give consideration to fully checking out his activities during pertinent week ends, it being noted that each continental office was by airtel of 10-23-58 furnished a list of ninety-three known and attempted bombings which have occurred since January 1, 1957.

## 2 - All Other Offices

*Note & initial*  
*P. M. Gumber*  
*RL*  
*R. L. Strain*

98-1840-28A

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 29 1958	
FBI - ALBANY	

(70d info DEPT just

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b7C

Sent Via \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

11/3/58

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (98-1890)

SUBJECT: ✓ BOMBING CASES HAVING APPARENT  
RACIAL OR RELIGIOUS BASIS

ReBuairtel, dated 10/22/58; Chicago airtel to Bureau, dated 10/20/58, captioned "INFORMANT COVERAGE IN ORGANIZATIONS WHICH MAY BE ENGAGED IN VIOLENT ACTIVITIES INVOLVING MINORITY GROUPS", in which the names of JOSEPH BEAUMARNAIS, EUSTACE MULLINS, F. ALLEN MANN and WILLIAM B. WERNECKE were set forth as logical suspects in any bombings or attempted bombings in the Chicago area.

In addition to the above, Chicago is adding the names of MAYNARD "MAX" NELSEN of 2545 W. Catalpa, Chicago, formerly Head of the now defunct Real Political Institute (Bu file 105-35073), which was an anti-Semitic and anti-Negro organization. MATTHIAS KOEHL (an anti-Semite), who has been recently reported as living with EUSTACE MULLINS, 2239 N. Lincoln Ave., Chicago, Ill., and NELSEN are both considered as possible additional suspects in this matter.

As requested in reBuairtel of 10/22/58, a separate case is being opened on each of the above individuals or their organizations and investigations instituted.

Above is for information.

AUERBACH.

3 - Bureau (RM)  
1 - Chicago

LOB:mam  
(4)

11-12-28/2

Date

TO: CHIEF CLERK

**Subject**

## Aliases

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**Address**

**Birth Date**

**Birthplace**

- Exact Spelling
- All References
- Main Subversive Case Files Only
- Subversive References Only

- Main Criminal Case Files Only
- Criminal References Only
- Main Subversive (If no Main, list)
- Main Criminal (If no Main, list)

Restrict to Locality of

Requested by

### Squad

### Extension

File No.

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**Searched by**

11-6-5-6

77  
    
*(date)*

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**Consolidated by**

(date)

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**Reviewed by**

(date)

### File Review Symbols

I - Identical  
NI - Not identical

? - Not identifiable  
U - Unavailable reference

## Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, CHICAGO (98-1890)

DATE:

11/4/58

FROM :

SA [redacted]

SUBJECT:

BOMBING CASES HAVING  
APPARENT RACIAL OR RELIGIOUS BASISb6  
b7C

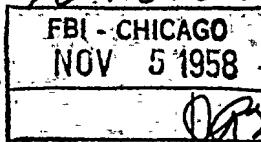
Re attached Bureau airtel to all SACs dated October 22, 1958, which requested all offices to review files for potential suspects who may be affiliated with any of the various "hate groups" and/or have indicated they might resort to violence. The suspects should be assigned to designated agents who will be responsible for developing at the earliest possible time background information regarding each suspect. This background should include residence, employment, hours of employment, description of his auto license, photo, identification record, and reliable neighborhood source.

In addition to an agent being responsible for each designated suspect, there should be an alternate agent for the background on each suspect.

This matter should be given the immediate attention by the agent to whom these cases are assigned.

Cases are being opened (except those cases already open) at this time by the Chicago Office on the individuals and/or their organizations listed below.

105-1709 - JOSEPH BEANHANNAIS  
 105-3802 - CP C (F. ALLEN MANN) assigned [redacted]  
 105-1152 - EUSTACE CHARENCE MULLINS  
 105-2790 - NATIONALIST CONSERVATION PARTY  
 (WILLIAM WERNICKE) assigned GRIBER  
 105-3527 - MATTHIAS KOEHL  
 105-new - MAYNARD "MAX" NELSEN

b6  
b7CLOB: JEM  
(3)

## OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-245)

DATE: 11/18/58

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (44-608)

SUBJECT: ✓ BOMBING CASES HAVING APPARENT  
RACIAL OR RELIGIOUS BASIS

ReBuairtel to Albany 10/23/58.

A review of the files of the New York Office has been made for information concerning additional bombings or attempts and additional pertinent information concerning the 93 known bombings, set forth as enclosures with referenced Bureau airtel, but no additional information was located.

Contact with the New York City Police Department reflects that no bombing or attempting bombing having apparent racial or religious basis has occurred in the New York area.

2 - Bureau (RM)  
2 - ALL CONTINENTAL OFFICES (RM), *Chicago*  
1 - New York (44-608)

JDB:jlm  
(103)

*RK*

98-1890-280

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 21 1958	
FBI - CHICAGO	

*Joe D. [Signature]*

F B I

Date: October 22, 1958

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

To: All SACs

PERSONAL ATTENTION

From: Director, FBI

**BOMBING CASES HAVING APPARENT RACIAL OR RELIGIOUS BASIS**

By SAC Letter No. 58-63 you were instructed to take certain steps in cases involving bombings having an apparent racial or religious interest with resultant widespread publicity interest. In view of the number of cases arising involving the bombings of schools, churches, and other edifices, and since time is of the essence in handling such investigations, it is necessary that the field office receive immediate notification of any such bombing. It is desirable that each office have a proposed plan of action which can be immediately activated to enable the Bureau to carry out its responsibilities in a most efficient manner.

By airtel of October 20, 1958, you were further directed to prepare appropriate instructions for the personnel of your office as to the manner in which such a program could be placed into effect. In this connection you should make certain that your instructions include the following points:

**I. Notification**

- A. The employee receiving the information concerning the bombing must immediately notify the SAC or whoever is acting in his absence giving full details of all available information. The employee will then furnish such information to the ASAC.
- B. The SAC or individual acting in charge of the office must immediately notify the Bureau by telephone furnishing the known facts and obtain authority in each instance to make an immediate statement to the press.
- C. The SAC or individual in charge will contact the press in accordance with SAC Letter No. 58-63. *98-1890-88*

*100-1890-88*

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 22 1958	

*JKW*

Sent Via \_\_\_\_\_

M Per \_\_\_\_\_

Airtel to All SACs  
BOMBING CASES HAVING APPARENT RACIAL OR RELIGIOUS BASIS

- D. The SAC or individual in charge will contact the local authorities and extend the FBI services.
- E. The ASAC will arrange for immediate notification of necessary Agent personnel. This should be handled in the most expeditious manner. You may desire to set up a system whereby each Agent upon receiving notification is responsible for immediately notifying another designated Agent thus increasing the number of Agents that may be contacted in the shortest possible time. Agents should proceed to the office or to the scene of the bombing to carry out their previously designated assignments.
- F. The ASAC may in instances involving bombings having apparent racial or religious basis immediately notify neighboring offices by teletype so that such offices may begin an immediate check as to the whereabouts of possible suspects.

II. Assignments

- A. The SAC or person acting in his absence will immediately proceed to the scene of the bombing and will be responsible for the over-all supervision and coordination of all Bureau activities.
- B. The ASAC, the second in command, will remain at the field office.
- C. An Agent should be designated to maintain liaison with the police. Consideration should be given to having this individual stationed at police headquarters so that he may immediately obtain any pertinent information coming to the attention of local authorities.
- D. Military liaison. Consideration should be given to having an Agent responsible for liaison with military authorities. This is particularly important in instances wherein it may be necessary to request explosive or detonation experts from a military establishment to handle explosives found at the scene which have not been discharged. Of course, it will not always be necessary for military explosive or detonation experts to be called to the scene.

Airtel to All SACs  
BOMBING CASES HAVING APPARENT RACIAL OR RELIGIOUS BASIS

- E. Crime scene search. Agents must be designated in advance who will be responsible upon notification to immediately proceed to the scene and handle the crime scene search.
- F. Informants. An Agent should be designated in advance to immediately contact by the most expeditious means all informants who are in a position to have knowledge concerning the bombing or individuals responsible therefor.
- G. Neighborhood investigation. Agents who have been previously designated should immediately upon notification proceed to the scene to institute immediate investigation in neighborhood of the crime scene.
- H. Suspects. Agents previously designated should upon notification of a bombing institute immediate investigation to account for the whereabouts during the pertinent period of logical potential suspects.

III. Your office should at this time review files and maintain a list of potential suspects who may be affiliated with any of the various "hate groups" and/or have indicated they might resort to violence. The suspects should be assigned to designated Agents who will be responsible for developing at the earliest possible time background information regarding each suspect. Such background should include information as to the suspect's residence; his place of employment and hours of employment; description of his automobile together with the license number; photograph of suspect; identification record of suspect; and a reliable neighborhood source.

In addition to an Agent being responsible for designated suspects, there should also be an alternate Agent responsible for the background information on each suspect.

IV. Observation. It is recognized, of course, that there are varying factors and conditions existing in different localities throughout the country and your program must be designed to most efficiently cover the areas within your territory. The foregoing are submitted as suggestions for the implementation of the program in your office and are not to be considered as all inclusive. A program

Airtel to All SACs

BOMBING CASES HAVING APPARENT RACIAL OR RELIGIOUS BASIS

must be devised to permit immediate action in instances where you will initiate active investigation.

You should advise the Bureau within ten days of the receipt of this communication of the individuals within your territory being considered as potential suspects in such matters.

All investigation must be afforded thorough, expeditious attention. The Bureau must be kept currently informed of developments. The office of origin must submit a daily teletype summary to the Bureau setting forth results of investigation conducted on that date and indicating in detail the investigation to be handled the following date.

Date

TO: CHIEF CLERK

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**Subject**

## Aliases

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**Address**

Birth Date      Birthplace

<input type="checkbox"/> Exact Spelling	<input type="checkbox"/> Main Criminal Case Files Only	<input type="checkbox"/> Restrict to Locality of _____
<input type="checkbox"/> All References	<input type="checkbox"/> Criminal References Only	
<input type="checkbox"/> Main Subversive Case Files Only	<input type="checkbox"/> Main Subversive (If no Main, list all Subversive References)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Subversive References Only	<input type="checkbox"/> Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)	

File & Serial Number	Remarks	File & Serial Number	Remarks
	<i>Bombing cases having apparent Basis or Religious basis</i>		
80-247-21			

Requested by

### Squad

### Extension

File No.

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**Searched by**

10-34  
(date)

Consolidated by

(date)

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**Reviewed by**

(date)

### File Review Symbols

I - Identical  
NI - Not identical

? - Not identifiable  
U - Unavailable reference

CHIEF, FBI

10/22/68

FBI, PORTLAND (109-624)

MINORITY GROUPS IN ORGANIZATIONS  
IN MAX IN LICENSED IN VIOLENT ACTIVITIES  
IN PORTLAND MINORITY GROUPS

Memorandum to Albany captioned as above, 10/17/68  
and Memorandum to Albany, dated 10/17/68, entitled  
"MINORITY GROUPS IN COMMUNIST COMMUNES,  
RACIAL PARTIES."

A review of the files of the Portland Office,  
contact with security informants and a reliable source well  
informed on activities of hate groups and individuals opposed  
to minority groups reflects there are no known active  
extremist groups, including the fourteen organizations  
mentioned in second referenced airtel with the possible  
exception of the National States Rights Party (N.S.R.P.)  
(Bufile 109-6233), which may possibly become active in  
the future.

Carleton airtel to Bureau 6/20/68, entitled  
"NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY, N.S.R.P., CIRCLED WITH A COPY OF AN  
UPDATED INFORMATION NEWSLETTER ENTITLED 'THE  
THUNDERBOLT,' WHICH ANNOUNCED THE EMERGENCE OF THE  
NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY. IN THIS NEWSLETTER  
UNDER THE SECTION 'N.S.R.P. OFF TO 'LAST FRONT' CONVENTION  
THE 1000 MEMBERSHIP UNIT HEADED BY R.V. [REDACTED]  
STATED THAT MEETINGS AND MEMBERSHIP DRIVEN ARE UNDER WAY."  
Indianapolis letter to Bureau, 7/17/68, enclosed a copy  
of 100-674-1, dated October, 1968, of "The Thunderbolt,"  
an issue 2 of which appears Director of Party Unit.  
Listed thereon is "L.O.R.P. of Bureau, Rev. [REDACTED]  
Portland, OR,  
cc: [REDACTED]

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The files of the Portland Division contain a  
closed file on [REDACTED] (S.O.S.)  
(FD file 121-421) which reflects [REDACTED] Investigated in  
[REDACTED]

3 Bureau (S-informant covers [REDACTED] (S.O.S.)  
(109-622, 109-6233, 109-6241 (4457))  
1 Indianapolis (L.R.P.) (S.O.S.)  
1 Seattle (L.R.P.) (Info.)  
2 Chicago (L.R.P.) (Info.) (S.O.S.)  
3 Portland

b6  
b7C

JAMES  
(S)

100-629A

PD 103-614

1941 for employment as laborer, Consolidated Naval Air Station, Seattle, Washington, [redacted] Indiana, employed [redacted] in 1943 Church of Christ, somewhat "eccentric," a religious fanatic, outspoken in support of segregation, but no indication at that time of membership in any organization.

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Current Portland credit records indicate [redacted] has worked in both Seattle and Portland over period of years. Has resided Portland since at least April 1954. Records of Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, Portland, lists [redacted] current address as [redacted] where he has received service since May, 1957. In application for telephone service, [redacted] listed employment by "Civil Service" for ten years on dredges. Personnel Records, Corps of Engineers, reflect temporary employment from [redacted] as [redacted] was attendant on dredges. He [redacted] because of "ill health" his residence during such employment was [redacted] Portland. His current employment if any is not known at this time.

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[redacted] retired Portland attorney, who has been dissociated with the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of D'Uhl Smith, Portland, past 54 years and currently, is legal counsel for ADL and regarded as reliable source of information, on 10/20/58, advised is familiar with affairs of ADL over period of years, that there has never been an incident in Oregon during his association with ADL indicating activity of any organized "hate" group or individual aimed at destruction of Jewish Synagogues or other property, or organized to engage in violent activities involving local minority groups. He stated that some years ago several persons had periodically engaged in circulation of inflammatory literature, but no such activity has occurred in recent years, with one exception. He noted as the exception the extensive anonymous distribution both locally and in various parts of the United States by first class mail requiring 31 cents postage, from Portland during the spring and summer of 1958, of the 31 page mimeographed pamphlet critical "Protocol", which is anti-Semitic, anti-Catholic and critical of the FBI. [redacted] stated he has had nothing come to his attention recently indicating continued distribution of this material.

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PD 102-624

Details concerning distribution and investigation of the circulation of "Protocol" has been provided the Bureau previously under the caption "Manuscript Entitled 'Protocol', Miscellaneous", File No. 99-747-2. The most recent mailing of this material to came to the attention of the Portland Office was postmarked 7/27/53.

On 10/23/53, [redacted] advised that he is familiar with the existence of the National States Rights Party, its background and with the name [redacted] he having recently received information from the national offices of AFL concerning the alleged existence of an Oregon Unit, headed by [redacted]. He exhibited his file on [redacted] which contained a reference report dated 9/17/54, by [redacted], AFL member at Seattle, Washington, [redacted] address then was indicated as Washington. The report noted that while [redacted] supposedly was a minister no information was received indicating that he had a church. He was not listed in the Seattle telephone directory and was unknown to the Seattle Office of the Council of Churches. According to the report, [redacted] was supposed to have received a degree from "Capitol University," indicated as an unknown organization, with majors in education and the ministry. His wife, [redacted] was born in [redacted] Washington, and attended Puget Sound College, Tacoma. One child, [redacted] age [redacted] years was reported. The report noted [redacted] regarded himself as an "Independent" because "the same forces control both parties." He was an unsuccessful candidate for election to the Seattle School Board in 1954 and advocated segregated schools in the Seattle Negro Schools. The report referred to [redacted] as appearing to be an "itinerant evangelist of an fanatical type."

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b7C

[redacted] advised that aside from the recent information received by him from AFL concerning the NSRP and [redacted] he has had no indication locally of the existence of the NSRP unit in Oregon or of any activity on the part of [redacted].

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In late July and early August, 1954, Portland Security Informants consulted relative to the NSRP and [redacted] advised neither the organization nor [redacted] was known to them and no information has come to the attention of these informants indicating the N. of Oregon or elsewhere, has been or might be considering any acts of violence.

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PD 103-614

involving minority groups. A check made 10/21/53, of records of Portland Police Department, including the Security Detail and the Multnomah County Sheriff's Office failed to reflect any record in file of subject. The Records Bureau did contain a notation indicating that [redacted] an inmate of the Oregon State Penitentiary, number [redacted] was reported by the Oregon State Police 3/30/53, as having requested permission to correspond with her aunt, [redacted] Portland.

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On 10/17/53, [redacted] made further reference to an inflammatory leaflet described as viciously anti-Semitic and anti-Negro, published by the "Christian Patriots Crusade," P. O. Box 147, Lincoln, Illinois, a copy of which was brought recently to the attention of the ADL office. The leaflet is headed "Save The White Race! The Hell-inspired Jews Seek To Destroy The White Race." The leaflet depicts a white woman in the embrace of a negro man, below which is the caption "The Result of Race-Mixing." Written in ink below the caption is "The Kids of Death To The White Race!" A brief paragraph below the picture accuses the Jews of "race-mixing and miscegenation," charges they dominate and control the NAACP, and seek to destroy the White race - the "piping of Christianity." At the bottom of the leaflet the rate for purchase of extra copies from the Christian Patriots Crusade is \$100.00.

[redacted] Secretary, ADL office, Education Center Building, a part time secretary to [redacted] on 10/17/53, made available a copy of the leaflet above mentioned. She noted that the phrase written in ink below the photograph was so written in her handwriting on the copy as the same phrase appearing on the original would not reproduce in the copying procedure. [redacted] advised that on 9/23/53, a man who reportedly reluctantly identified himself only as "SAM C. [redacted]" had telephonically contacted [redacted] at the American Board of Missions to the Jews, Portland, the office of which is in the latter's home, and asked her if she was interested in having a picaro of anti-Semitic literature which he said some woman had delivered to his door; that he had followed this woman to the Camellia Apartments, apartment 104, 1232 SW Jefferson Street, Portland; that he did not know her name, that the apartment manager refused to give it to him, that the unknown

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man worked for some Portland fund raising organization. [redacted] claimed to be of Greek origin, proprietor of a restaurant located next door to a Jewish tailor who had helped him in a financial crisis. [redacted] later received the leaflet through the mail and turned it over to the AEL on 10/9/53. According to [redacted]

[redacted] Portland State College, conducted an investigation into the matter on behalf of AEL which he had dictated to [redacted] on 10/10/53, that [redacted] on 10/16/53, determined that [redacted]

[redacted] resided in [redacted] at the Carmelita Apartments, her name being plainly listed on the mail box at the apartment entrance; that [redacted] upon interview by [redacted] denied having distributed any leaflets such as above described; that she stated during interview she believed her former husband, [redacted]

[redacted] Washington, telephone [redacted] employed by some hospital insurance company, was responsible for submitting the leaflet and directing suspicion towards her in order to harass her. She advised [redacted] that her former husband has gone to considerable effort to cause her trouble and embarrassment, that he has gone to her superior at the Oregon Credit Association, where she is employed, as well as to the manager of the apartment where she resides in an effort to create trouble for her. She stated that during her marriage with [redacted] he exhibited a strong anti-Semitic feeling as well as dislike for negroes and he would take advantage of them whenever he could do so in any business transaction involving either. [redacted] further stated that [redacted] talked to both [redacted] superior at her place of employment and to her apartment manager, both of whom spoke very highly of [redacted] there being no indication whatever that she was engaged in the distribution of any type of leaflet.

[redacted] noted that [redacted] had gone to considerable effort after receiving the leaflet through the mail from [redacted] to identify [redacted] including making a check of restaurant licenses and a physical check of downtown restaurants for adjoining tailor shops, but had located no record whatever of such a person and no restaurant could be found next to a tailor shop.

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PD 105-614

[redacted] further noted that the leaflet referred to above has been the only one to come to the attention of the ADL which would be most unusual had the leaflet been circulated to any extent in the Portland area.

It is noted indices of the Portland Office contain no identifiable reference to [redacted]

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Despatch to Albany dated 10/16/59, captioned "BOMBING AND ATTEMPTED BOMBING IN SOUTHERN COMMUNITIES, RACIAL MATTERS" lists "CHRISTIAN PATRIOTS CHICAGO, ILL" (Dufile 105-53447), (CHICAGO - CHICAGO) as operated by F. ALLEN HAMIL in Winbdale, Illinois. Portland files contain no prior reference to either the above organization or HAMIL.

[redacted] advised 10/20/59, that by virtue of his activities and contacts over a period of years any circulation of materials or any active individuals or organized hate groups on a local level would most likely come to his attention. He evidenced familiarity with various hate groups and individuals of an extremist character in various parts of the country, facts concerning which are provided him by the ADL. He stated that as a result of his interest in this field and numerous contacts with the Portland Police Department and the Portland mayor's office over a period of time any information reported to either of those offices would be promptly called to his attention.

[redacted] advised that in the event any information whatever came to his attention relative to activities of [redacted] the National States Rights Party or any other individual or group of similar nature he would promptly report same to the Portland Office. It is believed that [redacted] is well informed locally in the field involved in instant investigation.

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Investigation is continuing as to the background and activities of [redacted]. The Bureau and interested offices will be promptly advised of any pertinent developments.

PD 103-514

Copies of instant letter are designated for the Chicago Office together with one copy of the leaflet published by the Christian Patriots Crusade, mentioned herein.

Copies also are designated for the Seattle Office with a copy of the leaflet for information since [redacted]

[redacted] Washington, may be distributing this pamphlet in that area.

A copy of the above leaflet also is designated for the Bureau for its information.

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## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC (98-1890)

DATE: November 3, 1958

FROM : SA [redacted]

SUBJECT: INFORMANT COVERAGE IN ORGANIZATIONS  
WHICH MAY BE ENGAGED IN VIOLENT  
ACTIVITIES INVOLVING MINORITY GROUPSb6  
b7C

On October 15, 1958, [redacted]  
 Anti-Defamation League, B'nai B'rith, [redacted]  
 [redacted] Chicago, Illinois, advised SA [redacted]  
 [redacted] that the following individuals (who are  
 anti-Semitic) would be logical suspects in any  
 bombings or attempted bombings in the Chicago area:

1. F. ALLEN MANN, 841 South County Line Road, Hinsdale, Illinois, who is a "loud mouth" and has had rheumatic fever, is a publisher of the anti-Semitic and anti-Negro publication "The Revere".
2. JOSEPH BEAUHARNAIS, who formerly resided at 853 Dante Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, and who was formerly a patient in Hines Veterans Administration Hospital, Hines, Illinois, was former head of the now defunct organization called the White Circle League of America.
3. EUSTACE MULLINS, Apartment 20, 2239 Lincoln Avenue, Chicago, Illinois (unlisted telephone number GR. 7-5851), was formerly employed by the Chicago Motor Club but action taken by [redacted] Anti-Defamation League, [redacted] resulted in MULLINS being fired by this club because of MULLINS' anti-Semitic writings.

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1 - 105-3357 (F. ALLEN MANN)  
 1 - 105-3802 (Christian Patriots Crusade)  
 1 - 105-1152 (EUSTACE MULLINS)  
 1 - 105-1709 (JOSEPH BEAUHARNAIS)

LOB:rg

(5)

15-1890-298

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 5 1958	
FBI - CHICAGO	

MM

CG 98-1890

MULLINS spends time at Dore Perrenot  
(an eccentric woman) Antique Shop  
located at Huntley, Illinois.

[redacted] ventured an opinion that he did not believe there would be any bombings of any Jewish synagogues in Chicago as the above individuals are more interested in seeing their anti-Semitic and anti-Negro writings in print in various "hate" leaflets whenever possible. This information was summarized, and furnished to the Bureau in Chicago airtel with the same caption as this memorandum.

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Information Concerning  
JOSEPH BEAUHARNOIS

On October 16, 1958, [redacted] Registrar, Veterans Administration Hospital, Hines, Illinois, advised SA PAUL M. GRIBER that she was unable to locate any record concerning JOSEPH BEAUHARNOIS. [redacted] also caused a check to be made of the records of the West Side Veterans Administration Hospital, 900 South Damen Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, which disclosed no record concerning BEAUHARNOIS.

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Information Concerning  
EUSTACE MULLINS

On October 16, 1958, [redacted] of apartment building at 2239½ North Lincoln Avenue, Chicago, Illinois (phone LINCOLN 9-4875), advised SA [redacted] that EUSTACE MULLINS has resided in the apartment building at 2239 North Lincoln Avenue for the past year. MULLINS is currently unemployed but does a great deal of typing in his apartment. [redacted] had heard from other tenants in the building that an unknown male individual had spent several nights with MULLINS in his residence. [redacted] was unable to furnish additional information on this individual. [redacted] was not acquainted with any of MULLINS' associates.

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CG 98-1890

Information Concerning  
F. ALLEN MANN

On October 15, 1958, [redacted] source of information, [redacted] Chicago, Illinois, was contacted by SA [redacted]. According to [redacted] MANN continues to put out his publication "The Revere" and is apparently employed full time in the publishing of this publication.

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On October 15, 1958, Lieutenant [redacted] and Chief WILLIAM FREEMAN, Hinsdale, Illinois Police Department, were contacted by SA [redacted] concerning captioned matter.

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On October 17, 1958, Lieutenant [redacted] Hinsdale Police Department, furnished SA [redacted] the following information:

The Mayor of the City of Atlanta, Georgia, wrote a letter addressed to the Mayor of Hinsdale, Illinois. This letter was received by [redacted]. This letter contained a copy of a telegram received by the Mayor of Atlanta, [redacted] which stated "Ha-Ha" (15 times) and was signed by the Christian Patriots Crusade, Box 147, Hinsdale, Illinois. Village [redacted] requested Lieutenant [redacted] to ascertain the identity of the sender of this telegram. [redacted] furnished [redacted] the information he requested advising that this organization belongs to F. ALLEN MANN, 841 South County Line Road, Hinsdale, Illinois. [redacted] indicated that he planned to advise the Mayor of Atlanta of this information. Lieutenant [redacted] indicated that he planned no specific action in this matter.

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On October 21, 1958, [redacted] furnished SA [redacted] the following information:

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F. ALLEN MANN this date had picked up 3,500 copies of "The Revere" for September, 1958, which [redacted] had printed.

CG 98-1890

MANN, when he was in [redacted] establishment, indicated that on about October 17, 1958, reporters from "Life" Magazine had interviewed MANN at the MANN residence in Hinsdale for two <sup>hours</sup> ~~years~~ concerning his anti-Semitic and his pro-segregation views. There were no pictures taken. MANN allegedly furnished these reporters with a lot of literature that "opened their eyes". MANN expected to receive a writeup in "Life" Magazine in the near future.

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MANN told [redacted] that he had heard that the Mayor had received a telegram with 15 ha-ha's on it. A copy of this telegram had been forwarded to the Village of Hinsdale. According to MANN, this telegram had been signed Christian Patriots Crusade, Post Office Box 147, Hinsdale, Illinois. [redacted] asked MANN if he had sent the telegram. MANN just smiled and stated, "They can't prove I sent it."

[redacted] recalled MANN visiting his establishment about 10:00 a.m. on October 14, 1958, to order copies of "The Revere" to be printed. (It is to be noted that the Peoria bombing occurred shortly after Midnight on October 14, 1958). [redacted] does not recall seeing MANN during the weekend of October 12.

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According to the Chicago Motor Club, the distance from Chicago to Peoria, Illinois, is 158 miles. The fastest route to Peoria is Highway U.S. 66 to Pontiac, Illinois, and Route 116 to Peoria. The driving time over this route is three hours plus.

On October 22, 1958, Colonel [redacted] Illinois, MANN's [redacted] advised SA [redacted] he does not recall seeing MANN during the weekend of October 12, 1958, or on October 14, 1958.

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On October 22, 1958, Lieutenant [redacted] Hinsdale Police Department, advised he does not recall seeing MANN during the weekend of October 12, 1958, or on October 14, 1958.

CG 98-1890

Lieutenant [redacted] and Colonel [redacted]  
suggested that in order to keep this inquiry  
confidential no further neighbors should be contacted.

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The above is being submitted for information.

F B I

SAC  
 ASAC  
 CC

Date: Oct 6 1958

 STENO  OPI C-#1

C-#2  
 C-#3  
 C-#4

(Priority or Method of Mailing) #5

 C-#6

C-#7  
 S-#1  
 S-#2  
 S-#3  
 S-#4  
 S-#5  
 S-#6

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via Airtel

(Priority or Method of Mailing) #5

To: SAC, Albany

From: Director, FBI

INFORMANT COVERAGE IN ORGANIZATIONS  
 WHICH MAY BE ENGAGED IN VIOLENT ACTIVITIES  
 INVOLVING MINORITY GROUPS

15 - X  
 Reference is made to SAC Letter 58-29 (I) in which the field was advised of the necessity of being aware of any possible implications in connection with recent bombings and other similar occurrences which might be of a conspiratorial nature involving members of Klan organizations, citizens councils, Communist Party or any other groups or individuals.

In view of the recent increase in bombings in the South and the fact the Bureau is actively cooperating with local authorities in these matters, it is absolutely essential that the Bureau be aware of the activities of the groups or individuals responsible for these outrages. The Bureau must not only determine the identities of the individuals or groups responsible for these bombings but must develop coverage of such individuals and groups to such an extent that we will be aware of their intended activities. To this end, the field is instructed that it must develop sufficient informants and sources concerning those racial extremist groups and individuals that may be responsible for these bombings. Accordingly, each field office should review its files to determine the identities of the racial extremist groups and individuals within its territory, advise the Bureau of their identities, the areas in which they are active and the extent of the informant coverage currently being afforded them. In those instances where the activities of such individuals or groups are not being covered by informants or where such informant coverage is inadequate, a concrete program should be submitted to the Bureau setting forth the specific steps which will be taken to obtain effective informant coverage of the groups or individuals involved. This information should be furnished

2 - All other Continental offices

15-1890-198-1890-21

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 14 1958	
FBI - NEW YORK	

15-1890-198-1890-21

opd 105 ref  
 AIRTEL SENT assign  
 15 NOV 10/20/58  
 Sent Via LOCATED 98-1890-1620

Det  
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Airtel to SAC, Albany

RE: INFORMANT COVERAGE IN ORGANIZATIONS  
WHICH MAY BE ENGAGED IN VIOLENT ACTIVITIES  
INVOLVING MINORITY GROUPS

under the above caption to reach the Bureau within one week from  
the receipt of this communication in your office. Thereafter  
each office should submit a letter every fifteen days  
summarizing the results of its efforts to develop the desired  
coverage in this matter.

10/20/53

ARTICLES

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI  
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO  
(205-5510)

SUBJECT: INFORMATION CONCERNING THE  
ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS  
INVOLVED IN VIOLENT  
ACTIVITIES INVOLVING  
KLAN/WHITE GROUPS

RoBuairt 1 dated 10/13/58.

File of the Chicago Office disclosed the following information concerning racial extremists, individuals and groups who may resort to violence:

WILLIAM RONALD W. MCGRATH (BuFile 61-5118, Chicago File 25-5976, and 65-592), who resides at 6250 North Mayne Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, and who operates a farm at Kunkley, Illinois, was the head of an organization called the Nationalist Conservative Party (BuFile 105-39503, Chicago File 105-2790). This organization reportedly was a one-man organization which is now defunct.

JUDICIAL CLAIMANT WILLIAM (Dwight 105-15727, Chicago File 105-1152), who resides at 2257 Lincoln Avenue, Chicago, and who is presently unemployed. WILLIAM reportedly has written numerous anti-Semitic and anti-Negro articles for various "rare groups" publications.

P. ALLEN MAUN, (DuFile 62-10334), Chicago File 105-3357), who resides at 811 South County Line Road, Illinois, and is employed in the publication of "The Negro". This publication has been described as anti-Negro and anti-critic. 62-1034-220

3 - Bureau (I')  
4 - Chicago  
EDD: PAS  
(4) PAS

CCO  
Consolidated into  
98-1890 Rupt made over 11/18/95 ✓  
11/18/95 ✓  
11/18/95 ✓

C3 105-5516

JOSEPH BEAUMARNAIS (Chicago File 105-1709), who reportedly resides with a relative at 805 60th Street, Chicago, and his present employment is unknown. BEAUMARNAIS was the head of the defunct organization known as the White Circle League of America (EuFile 105-11644, Chicago File 105-291).

All of the above individuals and/or organizations in the Chicago area have been described as anti-Negro, anti-Semitic and pro-Fascist in character.

All Agents in the Chicago Office and Resident Agencies are being alerted of the Bureau's interest in this matter.

Close liaison has been established with the Bomb Detail of the Chicago, Illinois, Police Department, and also with the Hinsdale, Illinois, Police Department.

Adquate informant coverage is maintained on the above individuals and their organizations to follow their activities and to insure prompt notification if any intende/extremist activities are detected.

Efforts are being taken to develop additional sources in this matter to determine any other logical additional suspects capable of perpetrating such acts of violence.

All information received in this matter will be promptly furnished to the Bureau.

*PLW/mt*  
AULBACH

OFFICE MEMORANDUM • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : ALL SPECIAL AGENTS

DATE: 10-21-58

FROM : SAC (105-5516)

SUBJECT: COVERAGE OF ORGANIZATIONS WHICH MAY BE ENGAGED  
IN VIOLENT ACTIVITIES INVOLVING MINORITY GROUPS

In view of the recent increase in bombings in the South and the fact that the Bureau is actively cooperating with local authorities in these matters, it is most essential that the Bureau be aware of activities of the groups or individuals responsible for these occurrences.

All agents must be alert to the Bureau's interest in this vital matter and notify the SAC immediately upon receipt of any information regarding actual bombings which appear to be the work of religious or racial extremist groups, i.e., Klan organizations, citizens' councils, Communist Party, or any other group or individuals.

The SAC has to be advised immediately of the facts of the occurrence in order that the Bureau may be telephonically advised immediately.

In connection with Civil Rights cases, close liaison has been established with the Bomb Detail of the Chicago Police Department in view of the bombings which have occurred in the Chicago area.

The Resident Agents should contact their respective law enforcement agencies and alert them to the Bureau's interest in this matter and point out that the Bureau will assist them in every way possible, extending the FBI's full Laboratory and Identification facilities.

The Resident Agents should review the recent instructions concerning press statements in bombing cases having apparent racial or religious basis.

It is essential that agents having sources who are aware of the activities of any extremist group or individuals be contacted and alerted to report any intended actions contemplated by these groups or individuals.

The S-3 desk is charged with the responsibility of coordinating the development of effective informant coverage of racial extremist groups and individuals and a letter summarizing the results of this effort must be submitted to the Bureau every fifteen days. All agents should cooperate in this program.

Any information concerning intended bombings should be immediately brought to the attention of the C-2 desk. *105-5516*

PMG:bpw  
(325)

98-1890-29E

*98-1890-29E*

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 23 1958	
FBI - CHICAGO	

*98-1890-29E*

10-27-58

Flyer published by the Christian Patriot Crusade  
P.O. Box 147, Princeton, Ill.

78-1890-29

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 27 1958	
FBI - CHICAGO	

GP-1890-29

File No. ~~105-51566-4~~

Date Received 10/22/57  
From Portland  
(Name of contributor)

(Address of contributor)

By Mail  
(Name of Special Agent)  
To Be Returned Yes   
No

Description:

Leaflet published by  
the Christian Defense  
Cassade.

# SAVE THE WHITE RACE

The Hell-inspired Jews seek  
to destroy the White Race



THE RESULT OF RACE-MIXING

*The Kiss of Death to the White Race!*



The Jews are behind race-mixing and mongrelization. The trouble-making NAACP IS NOT really a Negro organization, it is under the domination and control of foul-mouthed, death-breathing JEWS. Jesus Christ exposed the Jews in all their naked infamy AND THEY MURDERED HIM. Now the Jews seek to enslave Christendom and destroy the white race because they hate all Christians and because the pure white race is the pipeline of Christianity.

Extra copies: 50 for \$1.00. Christian Patriots Crusade, P.O. Box 147, Hinsdale, Ill.

98-1880-29

SAC, CHICAGO (105-2790)

November 3, 1958

SA [redacted]

NATIONAL CONSERVATIVE PARTY  
INTERNAL SECURITY - S

This is to advise that on October 16, 1958, Mr. WILLIAM B. WERNECKE personally called at the Chicago Office for the purpose of furnishing information pertaining to his possible White Slave Traffic Act violation on the part of his wife and [redacted]. Mr. WERNECKE furnished information pertaining to this complaint to SA [redacted] and when he had completed furnishing this information to SA [redacted] SA [redacted] joined SA [redacted] in connection with instant interview, inasmuch as SA [redacted] had to be in court at this time and he, therefore, excused himself from the interview.

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Inasmuch as Mr. WERNECKE completed furnishing information pertaining to the White Slave Traffic Act violation, the conversation immediately shifted to Mr. WERNECKE, his personal problems in connection with his marital difficulties. In the course of discussing his personal problems, he furnished the following background information pertaining to himself:

He stated that his present address is at Route 1, Huntley, Illinois, phone number Huntley 5225 and 5587. He stated that he was in Chicago on a

- 1 - 98-1890 (Bombings and Attempted Bombings)
- 1 - 25-5976 (WILLIAM B. WERNECKE)
- 1 - 65-582 (WILLIAM B. WERNECKE)
- 1 - 62-5467 (Threatened Bombing of the Residence of [redacted])
- 1 - 105-1709 (JOSEPH BEAUVARNOIS)
- 1 - 105-1152 (EUSTACE MULLINS)
- 1 - 105-3527 (MATTHIAS KOEHL)

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(83)

98-1890-30

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 5 1958	
FBI - CHICAGO	

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CG 105-2790

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temporary basis but was residing at 6250 Wayne Avenue, second floor. He stated that he could be reached by phone by calling the lady on the first floor at Phone Number SHeldrake 3-0710. In discussing his background, he stated that he was an official in the American Humane Society and exhibited a badge bearing the inscription American Humane Society. He stated that during the past, in February, he had travelled to Florida and in the course of his trip had visited in Atlanta, Georgia. He stated he had not been South since that trip. During his visit in Atlanta, he was in contact with J. B. STONER. He stated that he knew STONER and had met him on previous occasions. He briefly referred to STONER as a pro-Segregationist. He stated that he also knew [redacted] at Columbus, Georgia. He referred to [redacted] as possessing the same general beliefs as STONER. [redacted] is in the newspaper field.

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In further discussing current events pertaining to racial issues, he stated that he was acquainted with EUSTACE MULLINS and MATTHIAS KOEHL. He stated that MULLINS could be reached at phone number GR, 7-5851 and that KOEHL resided on 64th Street in Milwaukee, exact address not recalled. He stated, however, that to the best of his knowledge MULLINS and KOEHL were residing together in MULLINS' apartment in Chicago.

He stated in respect to [redacted] that he was scheduled to be a witness in a criminal court case, numbered 582964, scheduled to be held November 13, 1958. In

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CG 105-2790

this respect he furnished a flyer pertaining to this individual bearing the caption "Warning Real Estate Brokers, Real Estate Owners, and Buyers Concerning [redacted] This leaflet is being maintained in the 1-A Section of Chicago File 62-5467 (Threatened Bombing of the Residence of [redacted])

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Mr. WERNECKE stated that he had been so involved in his present marital difficulties that he had not even read current newspaper articles and was uninformed pertaining to bombings of Jewish synagogues in Atlanta and Peoria, Illinois.

Mr. WERNECKE in the course of his general discussion exhibited a friendly and cooperative attitude and stated that if he learned of any information of interest to the FBI he would call at this office in order to furnish same to this office.

SAC, CHICAGO (105-2437)

November 3, 1958

SA [redacted]

REAL POLITICAL INSTITUTE  
IS - X

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On October 15, 1958, [redacted]  
Anti-Defamation League, B'nai B'rith, [redacted]  
[redacted] Chicago, Illinois, advised SA [redacted]  
that MAYNARD "MAX" NELSEN, former head of the  
now non-existent Real Political Institute, is currently  
residing at 2545 West Catalpa (unlisted telephone  
number UP. 8-7869). About a year ago NELSEN was  
employed as a bookkeeper by Miller Carlson Services,  
Incorporated, located at 22 West Madison Street and  
16 South Canal, both addresses Chicago, Illinois.

On October 16, 1958, [redacted],  
[redacted] of apartment building 2545 West Catalpa,  
Chicago, Illinois, advised SA [redacted] that MAYNARD  
NELSON and family have resided in the building for  
the past 2 years and have been good tenants. [redacted]  
did not know where NELSEN was employed but that on  
about November 1, 1958, NELSEN was planning on  
moving to Hoffman Estates, where he had purchased a  
home. Hoffman Estates is a suburb located Northwest  
of Chicago.

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The above is being submitted for information.

① = 98c1890

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(2)

78-1191-31

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 5 1958	
FBI - CHICAGO	

MM

SAC, CHICAGO (105-3357)

November 3, 1958

SA [redacted]

F. ALLEN MANN  
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

Supervisor J. J. HURLEY furnished SA [redacted]  
the following information:

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At 12:44 p.m. on October 16, 1958, [redacted]  
[redacted] Reporter, "Sun Times", a Chicago daily newspaper,  
telephonically contacted ASAC [redacted] concerning  
F. ALLEN MANN, Hinsdale, Illinois. [redacted] alleged  
that he telephonically contacted MANN at his residence  
in Hinsdale and asked him his opinion concerning the  
Atlanta bombing. MANN indicated that he fully endorsed  
the Atlanta bombing and thought similar action should  
occur in Chicago.

[redacted] wanted to know whether the FBI could  
furnish any information concerning MANN and whether this  
office was investigating MANN. ASAC [redacted] did not  
furnish [redacted] with the information that he requested.

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① - 98-1890

LOB:rg  
(2)

98-1890-32

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 4 1958	
FBI - CHICAGO	



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Knoxville, Tennessee

November 1, 1958

*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS  
RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to Letterhead Memo,  
Knoxville, Tennessee, dated November 1, 1958.

Confidential Knoxville Informant T-1,  
in that Memo has not been contacted sufficiently to  
ascertain the reliability of information furnished.

Confidential Knoxville Informants  
T-2 and T-3 have both furnished reliable information in  
the past.

This is the property of the FBI, and  
neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside  
the agency to which loaned.

98-1890-338

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 5 1958	
FBI - CHICAGO	
<i>[Handwritten signatures and initials over the stamp]</i>	

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T&E DT *[Signature]*

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-245)

DATE: November 1, 1958

FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE (62-620)

SUBJECT: BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS  
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Bureau airtel to Albany dated October 23, 1958,  
captioned as above.

Enclosed for the Bureau are seven copies of  
Letterhead Memo, in captioned matter and seven copies  
of an Informant Evaluation Memo.

Enclosed for all continental offices are two  
copies each of these memos as instructed in referenced  
airtel.

This memo will not be disseminated on local level  
unless the Bureau so advises.

Logical sources and informants of this office  
have been contacted and have been unable to furnish any  
additional pertinent information concerning the  
bombings and attempted bombings mentioned in the enclosed  
memo.

INFORMANTS

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	DATE OF ACTIVITY AND/OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	DATE RECEIVED	AGENT TO WHOM FURNISHED	FILE # WHERE LOCATED
T-1	DK, KKKK; Committed Bombings at Chattanooga; Explosives in possession	4-14-58 2-6-58		100-3301-152
T-2.	Info re DK, KKKK	1-31-58 2-6-58		
T-3	Info re DK, KKKK	2-6-58		

2 - Bureau (Encl. 14) (RM)  
2 - each continental office with Encl. 4 (RM)  
7 - Knoxville  
(5 - 62-620)  
(2 - 69-7)

JKM:AM  
(109)

Chicago

98-1891-133-B

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 5 1958	
FBI - CHICAGO	

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KX 62-620

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized in this report only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed

Information obtained from Anderson County Sheriff GLAD WOODWARD was furnished to SA [redacted]

Information obtained from Clinton, Tennessee, Chief of Police, FRANCIS MOORE was furnished to SA's ROBERT B. STROM and WILBERT W. SMITH..

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Information obtained from the Chattanooga, Tennessee, Police Department. was furnished to SA's JACK D. HUGUELET and [redacted]

Information obtained from the Hamilton County Sheriff's Office was furnished to SA JACK D., HUGUELET.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Knoxville, Tennessee  
November 1, 1958

BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS  
RACIAL MATTERS

There is set forth below information concerning bombings and attempted bombings occurring within the territory of the Knoxville Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation:

December 28, 1956.  
Clinton, Tennessee

On December 31, 1957, Anderson County Sheriff, GLAD WOODWARD, Clinton, Tennessee, advised that a charge of dynamite had been detonated at approximately 10:00 p.m. on Friday, December 28, 1956, in South Clinton, Tennessee. He advised that investigation had reflected the charge was exploded just outside an unoccupied cement block building which had recently been rented by JOHN KASPER for the reported use as his State headquarters for the White Citizens Council, (WCC).

Sheriff WOODWARD estimated the blast was caused by three sticks of dynamite and stated it did considerable damage, making the building unsuitable for occupancy. WOODWARD further advised that a WCC meeting had been held in this building on the night of the blast and that this meeting ended at about 9:30 p.m. WOODWARD advised he had no suspects in the matter but expressed the possibility it may have been set by members of the White Citizens Council to avert suspicion from them in connection with several other dynamite blasts that had occurred in Anderson County in recent weeks.

98-1896-33

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This is the property of the FBI and is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

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On October 30, 1958, FRANCIS MOORE, Chief of Police, Clinton, Tennessee, advised that his department did not conduct an investigation of the above blast. Chief MOORE stated, however, that during an interview with [redacted]

[redacted] claimed that he saw the dynamite being set off near the White Citizens Council Meeting Hall, and said that one police officer and two Negro men set off this dynamite. [redacted] told Chief MOORE that he knew the identity of these three men but refused to name them. MOORE stated that in his opinion the police officer allegedly involved, if there was an officer involved, was probably CLYDE RIDENOUR, now deceased. Chief MOORE speculated the two Negro men allegedly involved might be [redacted] both of Clinton.

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On November 1, 1958, Anderson County Sheriff GLAD WOODWARD, Clinton, Tennessee, advised his office has no suspects in connection with the above blast.

January 3, 1957  
Clinton, Tennessee

On January 4, 1957, Chief of Police, FRANCIS MOORE, Clinton, Tennessee, advised that at 11:00 p.m. on Thursday, January 3, 1957, a blast, apparently occasioned by not more than three sticks of dynamite, occurred on the right of way of the L & N Railroad in Clinton, Tennessee, Chief MOORE stated the blast occurred at a point where the tracks are the dividing line between white and colored sections. The blast occurred at an equal distance of about 60 yards from both the white and colored sections and was set five feet below the track level and about six feet away. Railroad property was not damaged and the only damage occasioned was shattered window and plaster in the home of a white resident. Chief MOORE advised the blast occurred approximately two blocks from Clinton High School.

On October 30, 1958, Clinton Chief of Police, FRANCIS MOORE, advised that the investigation by his department regarding this explosion developed no witnesses or physical evidence. Chief MOORE stated that during an interview with [redacted] he claimed that one [redacted] set off this blast, but furnished no additional information.

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January 15, 1957  
Clinton, Tennessee

The January 17, 1957, issue of the Knoxville, Tennessee Journal, a daily newspaper, reflected that on the night of January 16, 1957, a stick of dynamite was exploded on Wolfe Valley Road, near Clinton, Tennessee, between the residence of Clinton Chief of Police FRANCIS MOORE and the residence of his father. The article reflected that no one was injured by the blast and that damage was negligible. The article continued that police stated they had no clues as to the blast and that police had declined to speculate as to whether or not the blast might be connected with racially integrated Clinton High School.

The January 17, 1957, issue of the Clinton News-Courier, a weekly newspaper published at Clinton, Tennessee, reported the above blast occurred on Tuesday night, January 15, 1957, at approximately 11:30 p.m.

On October 30, 1958, Clinton Chief of Police, FRANCIS MOORE, advised that on October 14, 1958, [redacted] presently incarcerated Anderson County Jail, following conviction for illegal possession of dynamite, told him that [redacted] CLYDE RIDENOUR had thrown several sticks of dynamite out of a moving car on to the property of Chief MOORE. MOORE stated he had no additional information concerning this explosion other than it occurred at approximately 11 p.m. on a Wednesday night and resulted in no personal injuries or property damage.

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On November 1, 1958, Anderson County Sheriff, GLAD WOODWARD, advised that this occurrence was under the jurisdiction of his department since it occurred outside the city limits of Clinton, Tennessee but stated no suspects had been developed.

January 23, 1957  
Chattanooga, Tennessee

On Wednesday, January 23, 1957, Assistant Chief of Detectives, [redacted] Chattanooga, Tennessee, Police Department, advised that the residence of [redacted] Chattanooga, Tennessee, had been [redacted]

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damaged by dynamite explosion at 12:55 a.m. that date. [redacted] stated that [redacted] a white man, had reportedly offered his house for sale to Negroes. No one was injured and only slight damage was done to this residence. [redacted] advised a large cross was burned in front of [redacted] residence on December 5, 1956.

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On October 30, 1958, [redacted] Chattanooga, Tennessee, Police Department, advised that no suspects had been developed in connection with this blast. [redacted] stated that this property was damaged to the extent of about \$50.00.

January 31, 1957,  
Clinton, Tennessee

The February 7, 1957 issue of the Clinton Courier-News, reported that shortly before 7:00 p.m. on Thursday, January 31, 1957, a dynamite blast occurred on Eagle Bend Road, Clinton, Tennessee, on the lawn of A. D. CRENSHAW. It was reported that officers had suggested the blast was caused by dynamite placed in a paper bag and thrown from a car. The article noted the blast was near the home of HORACE V. WELLS, JR., Editor of the Clinton Courier-News and the home of DR. FRANK HOBBS, a former member of the City Board of Aldermen.

The February 1, 1957, issued of the Knoxville Journal, described the blast of January 31, 1957 as a "small explosion" and referred to it as the "latest in a series of dynamite blasts in Clinton and vicinity".

On October 30, 1958, Clinton Chief of Police, FRANCIS MOORE, advised that no witnesses, suspects or evidence has been developed concerning this explosion. Chief MCORE theorized that the dynamite was probably intended to be thrown on the property of [redacted] editor, Clinton Courier-News, who has written some editorials critical of segregation radicals.

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February 1, 1957  
Clinton, Tennessee

The February 7, 1957, issued of the Clinton Courier-News, reported that on Friday, February 1, 1957, at about 1:30 p.m., one stick and a partial stick of dynamite

was found about 20 feet from the Anderson County Courthouse, Clinton, Tennessee. The newspaper reported the dynamite was wrapped in a portion of a flag and was in a brown paper sack. The fuse attached to this dynamite had been lit but had apparently been extinguished by the rain.

On October 30, 1958, FRANCIS MOORE, Clinton Chief of Police, advised he has no suspects as to this attempted explosion.

February 14, 1957  
Clinton, Tennessee

The February 15, 1957, issue of the Knoxville News Sentinel reported that a dynamite laden suitcase had exploded in the Negro section of Clinton, Tennessee, at 10:28 p.m. the previous evening (Thursday). The article reflected two Negro women and a baby were slightly injured by the blast. According to this article, police said "several" sticks of dynamite were placed on a concrete slab across from the Chicken Shack Restaurant by a white man who was seen by several Negro witnesses to do so and then leave in a late model car. The article also reflected that the restaurant and one Negro residence was damaged and that two automobiles were damaged and windows broken in 25 to 30 additional homes in the area. The article stated that police had said the blast was apparently set off by a "time fuse".

On October 30, 1958, Clinton Chief of Police, FRANCIS MOORE, stated that witnesses had advised that shortly before the above explosion a 1956 two tone Pontiac had stopped, an elderly man dressed in khaki clothes had gotten out and placed a package on top of a trash barrel which thereafter exploded.

Chief MOORE continued that on approximately February 1, 1957, he was contacted by [redacted] Wolfe Valley Road, who stated "they have picked me out to blow up nigger town". MOORE stated [redacted] refused to identify "they", but did reveal he had received some instructions and had been in contact with former Clinton police officer, CLYDE RIDENOUR, now deceased. and one [redacted] Chief MOORE stated that at that time [redacted] was driving a 1951 or 1952 two tone Pontiac automobile.

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Chief MOORE also advised that [redacted] stated one case of dynamite was stored on the property on Wolfe Valley Road, rented by [redacted] Wolfe Valley Road, which dynamite had been obtained for the purpose of setting off explosions in the Negro residential area of Clinton. [redacted] claimed the dynamite was brought to Clinton by a Clinton police officer but refused to divulge the identity of the officer. Chief MOORE stated that he believed the officer was CLYDE RIDENOUR. Chief MOORE also commented that [redacted] son had been expelled from Clinton High School prior to above explosion.

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February 19, 1957  
Knoxville, Tennessee

The February 20, 1957 issue of the Knoxville News Sentinel, a daily newspaper, reported that at 10:40 p.m., on Tuesday, February 19, 1957, an explosion took place at a point about 100 yards from Chilhowee Park Auditorium, Knoxville, Tennessee. The article stated that LOUIS ARMSTRONG and his band were performing to a racially separated audience at the time of the explosion. According to the article, no one was injured and no property damaged by the blast which tore a hole about 18 inches deep and 3 to 4 feet wide in a mud bank. The article stated that police had estimated the explosion was caused by one stick of dynamite with a short fuse and added that a 1956 model Chevrolet automobile was seen to stop at the point of the explosion just before it occurred.

On October 30, 1958, [redacted] [redacted] Identification Officer, Knoxville, Tennessee, Police Department, advised that information concerning the explosion at Chilhowee Park, Knoxville, on February 19, 1957, was recorded on complaint form # 176406 but was unable to locate this record. [redacted] advised this explosion took place some distance from the auditorium and was not near any buildings. He stated it was believed that dynamite was used and expressed the opinion there was no intent to injure anyone, and that no one was injured and no property damaged by this blast. [redacted] stated that no suspects had been developed.

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March 10, 1957  
Clinton, Tennessee

The March 11, 1957 issue of the Knoxville, Tennessee News Sentinel, a daily newspaper, carried an article to the effect that police at Clinton, Tennessee, had said that 15 pounds of dynamite in "crumble" form had been found in a pail near the home of ALLEN MC SWAIN in the Negro section of Clinton, Tennessee, the previous day. The article noted that ALVAH J. MC SWAIN, about 14, son of ALLEN MC SWAIN was a student at Clinton High School.

According to the article, Chief of Police FRANCIS MOORE had said that officers were checking a report that a white man who lives near the Negro section was seen getting out of a car near the MC SWAIN residence prior to the dynamite being found, and that this man had been unable to get his car started when he returned to it and had to push it off.

The article reported the dynamite found to be equal to about 30 sticks and stated it had a  $4\frac{1}{2}$  foot fuse and a cap attached to it. This type of dynamite was described as the form used to loosen coal and rock in coal mining areas and as being forty percent as powerful as pure dynamite.

On October 30, 1958, Clinton Chief of Police, FRANCIS MOORE, advised the above dynamite was packed in a one gallon paint can with the fuse going through a hole punched in the side of the can. Chief MOORE stated the paint can was the same brand of paint recently used by JOHN GATES, now deceased, to paint his Cafe in Clinton, shortly before the explosion.

Chief MOORE said that witnesses had seen a car in the vicinity of where the dynamite was found on the night of March 10, 1957, and had obtained the licenses number of this car. which was registered to [redacted] Tennessee.

May 25, 1957,  
Chattanooga, Tennessee

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On August 9, 1957, [redacted]  
[redacted] Chattanooga, Tennessee, furnished

a signed statement to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. [redacted] a Negro Attorney, stated that at approximately 1:30 a.m., July 24, 1957, (Wednesday), a person or persons unknown to him placed a charge of dynamite under the residence at [redacted] Chattanooga, which residence has been occupied by [redacted] until February, 1957. [redacted] advised the blast did approximately \$100 damage to the property which is still owned by him.

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[redacted] also stated that in March of 1957, a cross had been burned in the yard of one [redacted] a white resident of the neighborhood who was rumored to have been intimate with one [redacted] a Negro. [redacted] also stated that in April or May, 1957, a cross was burned in the lot adjoining his property on Cushman Street. [redacted] also stated that during his residence on Cushman Street, a white neighborhood, he had no difficulty with any of his neighbors.

On October 30, 1958, [redacted] Chattanooga Police Department, advised that no suspects had been developed in this case.

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August 11, 1957  
Chattanooga, Tennessee

On October 31, 1958, [redacted] Deputy Sheriff, Hamilton County Sheriff's Office, advised he participated in the investigation of this matter but was unable to locate a report of the investigation in his files.

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[redacted] advised that sometime during Sunday evening of August 11, 1957, dynamite was thrown on the front yard of a residence occupied by [redacted] in the Washington Hills Section of Hamilton County. He said the exterior of the house was damaged by the blast but no one was injured. He stated no suspects were developed in this case.

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August 24, 1957  
Chattanooga, Tennessee

On October 30, 1958, [redacted] Chattanooga Police Department, advised that at 1:30 a.m., August 24, 1957 (Saturday), a house under

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construction at 957 North Orchard Knob Street, was damaged by a dynamite explosion placed under the house. The walls and floors of the house were damaged. This house was being constructed by a white contractor for [redacted] Negroes.

[redacted] advised that investigation disclosed that [redacted] who was then employed as an officer of the Chattanooga Police Department, then resided at [redacted] and had warned the contractor that he did not want Negroes in the neighborhood shortly prior to the explosion. [redacted] also advised that prior to the explosion, [redacted] had warned [redacted] that he did not want Negroes in the neighborhood and that the house would be dynamited.

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On October 30, 1958, [redacted] and Assistant Chief of Police [redacted] (NA), advised that they did not know if [redacted] had been interviewed in connection with this blast and stated that to their knowledge, no suspects had been developed.

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In connection with another investigation conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in October, 1958, Acting Chief of Police [redacted] Chattanooga Police Department, advised that [redacted] [redacted] was retired from the Chattanooga Police Department on full disability on May 6, 1958. Chief [redacted] also advised that [redacted] appeared to be emotionally unstable and that [redacted] had expressed suicidal tendencies.

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September 21, 1957  
Knoxville, Tennessee

The September 22, 1957 issue of the Knoxville News Sentinel, reported that at 11:20 p.m. on the previous night (Saturday), a dynamite blast was set off in a vacant lot at Cherry Street and Nichols Avenue, Knoxville, in a racially mixed neighborhood. The article reflected that windows were broken in two residences but that no one was injured. The article continued that police had found no witnesses or suspects.

The September 22, 1957 issue of the Knoxville Journal reported the blast tore a hole six feet

wide and three feet deep in the vacant lot and further reported the blast occurred in a vacant lot between a series of white residences on one side and a series of Negro residences on the other side. The article also reported that a cross had been burned on this site several weeks previously.

On October 30, 1958, [redacted] [redacted] Identification Officer, Knoxville Police Department, advised that his records reflect that at 11:30 p.m., September 21, 1957, a patrol car was dispatched to 910 Cherry Street, to investigate an explosion. The records reflect that officers found a hole in a vacant lot where apparently dynamite had been set off. The report continued that neighbors saw an old model Oldsmobile containing three men and with only one headlight stop just before the explosion. No additional information appears in the files of the Knoxville Police Department and [redacted] [redacted] advised that no suspects had been developed. [redacted] [redacted] expressed the opinion that the persons responsible for these explosions obviously did not intend to injure any persons in the vicinity or to damage property and were apparently set off only to frighten.

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October 28, 1957  
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Articles in the October 29, 1957 issue of the Chattanooga Times, and the October 29, 1957 issue of the Chattanooga News-Free Press, reflect that on Monday, October 28, 1957, a blast occurred in front of the residence of ROBERT LEE WOOD, SR., colored, 4400 7th Avenue, Chattanooga, Tennessee. The Chattanooga Times article stated the Chattanooga Police Department regarded "the demonstration as attempts to intimidate Negro families".

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On October 30, 1958, [redacted] [redacted] Chattanooga, Police Department, advised that the above blast took place at 11:25 p.m. He stated that some damage was done to the front of [redacted] residence and added that [redacted] had lived at this address for six years prior to the blast. [redacted] stated that no suspects had been developed in this matter.

December 21, 1957  
Chattanooga, Tennessee

On October 30, 1958, [redacted]  
[redacted] Chattanooga Police Department, advised that at 2:50 a.m. on Saturday, December 21, 1957, an explosion occurred on the roof of the Shake Shack, 5321 Brainerd Road, which is a drive-in restaurant. No one was injured but the roof was damaged. [redacted] advised the apparent motive for this blast was that white girls employed as waitresses had been serving Negroes who came to the place in their automobiles. [redacted] advised no suspects have been developed.

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November 3, 1957  
Chattanooga, Tennessee

The November 5, 1957 issue of the Chattanooga Times, a daily newspaper, reflects that a vacant house, one of 65 recently completed in the Alton Park Subdivision designed exclusively for Negroes, was left a shambles by dynamite explosions late Sunday night (November 3, 1957) or early Monday morning (November 4, 1957), when noticed by the foreman of a construction company. The article also reported that another nearby house was damaged by a separate explosion and that a quarter stick of unexploded dynamite had been found by detectives in one of the damaged houses. Damage was estimated at \$7,400.00.

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On October 30, 1958, [redacted]  
[redacted] Chattanooga Police Department, advised no suspects have been developed in this case.

November 19, 1957  
Chattanooga, Tennessee

An article in the November 19, 1957 issue of the Chattanooga Daily Times, a local newspaper, reflected that early that day (Tuesday), an explosion rocked the Lakeshore Drive-In Restaurant on Highway 58 causing damage estimated at several hundred dollars. The article reflected the blast occurred at approximately 12:15 a.m. and was set off directly outside the front

entrance, ripping a hole about a foot in diameter in the paved parking lot, shattering windows and neon lighting. The article reflected the interior of the restaurant was littered with glass.

The article also reflected this restaurant is near a Negro community in the Jersey area of Hamilton County, Tennessee, which had been marked in recent months by another act of violence including the burning of an unoccupied house, rifle blasts into houses, and an attempt to dynamite a Bonny Oaks Drive In restaurant operated by a Negro.

On October 31, 1958, [redacted] Deputy Sheriff, Hamilton County Sheriff's Office, advised no suspects had been developed in this case.

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January 19, 1958  
Chattanooga, Tennessee

January 27, 1958  
Chattanooga, Tennessee

On January 19, 1958, [redacted]  
[redacted] Detective, Chattanooga Police Department, advised that at approximately 1:30 a.m. that date (Sunday), an explosion occurred at the ultra-modern Howard High School for Negroes in Chattanooga, Tennessee, which, at that time was the largest and newest in Chattanooga. [redacted] stated it was determined that an explosive of unknown description was thrown against one of the rear double door entrances to the school and had apparently bounced back against a brick wall and four inch concrete floor. The explosion knocked a small hole in the concrete floor, demolished three doors, broke several windows, cracked brick and concrete walls from floor to ceiling and damaged two rooms and halls, causing approximately one thousand dollars damage. He advised the explosive was apparently placed in a metal pipe which caused pieces of metal to be thrown in every direction.

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The January 23, 1958, issue of the Chattanooga Times, a daily newspaper, reported that at

approximately 1:00 a.m., January 27, 1958 (Monday), an explosion believed to be one stick of dynamite had been exploded outside the Phyllis Wheatley Branch of the YWCA, Chattanooga, which is a colored YWCA. The report stated that no one was injured and the major damage caused was broken windows in the YWCA and surrounding buildings.

On January 31, 1958, EDWARD BROWN, Chief of Police, Chattanooga, Tennessee, advised that he had received information from a source whose reliability was not known, that the above explosion and the explosion January 19, 1958, at Howard High School, Chattanooga, were committed by members of the Dixie Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., with headquarters in Chattanooga, Tennessee.

On February 27, 1958 and March 10, 1958, Chief BROWN advised he had received no additional information concerning the explosions at Howard High School and the Phyllis Wheatley Branch, YWCA.

On April 14, 1958, Confidential Knoxville Informant T-1, advised that the explosions at Howard High School and the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA had been committed by members of the Dixie Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., (DK, KKKK) with headquarters in Chattanooga, Tennessee. Informant stated the purpose of the explosions was to intimidate Negroes in Chattanooga in hopes the Negroes would form some sort of protest movement. Informant stated that in this event, the DK, KKKK hoped to be able to recruit 15,000 new members. Informant stated he had received the above information from [redacted] Exalted Cyclops of the DK, KKKK, in Chattanooga.

T-1 further advised April 14, 1958, that in December, 1957, [redacted], had approximately 75 guns in his residence in Chattanooga, including pistols, rifles and shotguns, with ammunition for all. Informant did not know the purpose of this collection of firearms.

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T-1 further advised April 14, 1958, that in February, 1958, [redacted] exhibited to him five or six black, 8 to 12 inch diameter objects in the form of road flambeaus, containing explosives with firing pins to be used like hand grenades. [redacted] stated, according

to the informant, the purpose of these explosives was to use them on occasions similar to the explosions at Howard High School and the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA.

T-1 further stated on April 14, 1958, that he has been present when leaders of the DK, KKKK have made plans to set off an explosion in the yard of a Negro minister in Chattanooga because of the ministers open criticism of the two previous explosions in Chattanooga. Informant advised that although these plans were made, the explosion never took place.

[redacted] On January 31, 1958, T-2 advised that [redacted] is the Exalted Cyclops of Klavern # 1, DK, KKKK, East Chattanooga, Tennessee, and is the Imperial Wizard of the entire organization.

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On February 6, 1958, T-2 and T-3 both advised they are familiar with some of the activities of the DK, KKKK in Chattanooga, Tennessee, and both advised they have not received any information that this organization was involved in any way with the explosions at Howard High School or the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA in Chattanooga.

September 27, 1958  
Clinton, Tennessee

Articles appearing in the September 28, 1958 issue of the Knoxville News Sentinel and the September 29, 1958, issue of the Knoxville Journal reflect that approximately 9:55 p.m. on Saturday, September 27, 1958, an explosion occurred in the Negro section of Clinton, Tennessee. No injuries were reported and only minor property damage, consisting of broken windows, resulted.

On September 28, 1958, [redacted] Assistant Chief of Police, Clinton, Tennessee, advised that FRANCIS MOORE, Chief of Police, is of the opinion that the blast was a retaliatory measure, since the house nearest the blast is occupied by a Negro who has recently furnished information to the police department concerning bootlegging activities. [redacted] however, stated that he is not entirely convinced that the theory expressed by the chief was correct and [redacted] expressed the opinion the blast was set off by white persons whose identity he does not know.

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[redacted] estimated the blast was caused by the detonation of approximately 15 sticks of dynamite which had been placed on a post in an empty lot and stated he had no evidence that the blast was connected with the integration troubles which have beset the community for the past two years.

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On October 30, 1958, Clinton Chief of Police, FRANCIS MOORE, advised that no suspects had been developed in connection with the above blast.

October 5, 1958  
Clinton, Tennessee

On October 5, 1958, FRANCIS MCORE, Clinton Chief of Police, advised that on that morning (Sunday), Clinton High School was rocked by a series of three explosions beginning at 4:21 a.m. A subsequent examination of the High School by the firm of Barber and McMurray Architects, Knoxville, Tennessee, has reflected that Clinton High School was damaged to the extent of at least \$225,000.00.

Anderson County Sheriff, GLAD WOODWARD has estimated that approximately 100 sticks of dynamite was used in these explosions. The FBI is cooperating with local law enforcement officials in an investigation to determine the identity of the persons responsible for these explosions.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM: UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: 10/31/58

FROM: SAC, EL PASO (62-1221)

RE: BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS  
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Bureau airtel dated 10/23/58 and my airtel to Bureau dated 10/27/58 entitled BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS IN SOUTHERN COMMUNITIES RACIAL MATTERS.

Logical sources developed to date have been contacted on this matter, and at time of original contacts they were questioned as to any type of information they might have pertaining to any recent or past bombings incidents. None of these sources could furnish any information which might lead to identity of unsubs in these cases listed in referenced Bureau airtel nor could they furnish information re any potential suspects.

All sources contacted were alerted to furnish to this office any type of information whatever they might receive concerning any bombings or attempted bombings, especially those which might have significance in racial or religious matters.

File reviews in the El Paso Office have failed to reveal any information relating to any of the listed 93 bombings and attempted bombings. These matters have been indexed in the El Paso Office, so that any information coming to the attention of this office will be forwarded to the Bureau and interested offices.

- 2 - Bureau (AIRMAIL)
- (2 - All Continental Offices Chicago
- 2 - El Paso (1 - 62-1221)  
(1 - 62-1225)

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EP 62-1221

Referenced Bureau airtel instructed that a "Control File" be set up in these matters, and this has been done in the El Paso Office under the title BOMBING CASES HAVING APPARENT RACIAL OR RELIGIOUS BASIS, El Paso File No. 62-1225, previously set up 10/15/58. Information concerning plans of the El Paso Office with reference to these matters will be reported separately in this "Control File".

## OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-245)

DATE: 11/3/58

FROM: SAC, CHARLOTTE (105-1014)

SUBJECT: C BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS  
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Bureau airtel to all continental offices 10/23/58.

Enclosed for the Bureau and all continental offices are copies of a letterhead memorandum containing additional information regarding the incidents at Greensboro 10/1/57; at Charlotte 11/12/57; at Gastonia 2/9/58; and at Durham 7/7/58, all in North Carolina. This is more detailed information regarding the incidents to that contained in referenced Buairtel.

2 - Bureau (Encls. 8)(RM)  
2 - Albany (Encls. 2)(RM)  
2 - Albuquerque (Encls. 2)(RM)  
2 - Anchorage (Encls. 2)(RM)  
2 - Atlanta (Encls. 2)(RM)  
2 - Baltimore (Encls. 2)(RM)  
2 - Birmingham (Encls. 2)(RM)  
2 - Boston (Encls. 2)(RM)  
2 - Buffalo (Encls. 2)(RM)  
2 - Butte (Encls. 2)(RM)  
2 - Chicago (Encls. 2)(RM)  
2 - Cincinnati (Encls. 2)(RM)  
2 - Cleveland (Encls. 2)(RM)  
2 - Dallas (Encls. 2)(RM)  
2 - Denver (Encls. 2)(RM)  
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2 - Charlotte (105-1014)

2 - Miami (Encls. 2)(RM)  
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2 - San Diego (Encls. 2)(RM)  
2 - San Francisco (Encls. 2)(RM)  
2 - Savannah (Encls. 2)(RM)  
2 - Seattle (Encls. 2)(RM)  
2 - Springfield (Encls. 2)(RM)  
2 - Washington Field. (Encls. 2)(RM)

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CE 105-1014

The investigation of the bombings at Gaffney, S. C. were conducted principally by the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division, Columbia, South Carolina, and no files or written reports were maintained by local authorities at Gaffney regarding these bombings. By airtel 10/30/58 the Savannah Division was requested to attempt to obtain summary of S. C. Law Enforcement Division's investigation regarding the Gaffney bombing.

In regard to the incident at Durham, N. C., 7/7/58, Detective [redacted] Durham Police Department, advised SA RUFUS H. POWELL that he had not received the cooperation from Reverend [redacted] that he needed in the investigation of the case, that he suspected [redacted] daughter might know something about the case when Reverend [redacted] asked that [redacted] not discuss the matter with members of [redacted] family. [redacted] nevertheless, waited until [redacted] had left his home and deliberately questioned [redacted] daughter in the presence of her mother. From her he learned the identity of the individuals driving the automobile in question and that [redacted] had been seeing these boys in spite of objections by her father. There had been difficulty in the family over this issue, and the boys were aware of it, and when arrested admitted they threw the grenade as a "prank". [redacted] stated that he did not wish these facts to be disseminated because of [redacted] prominence and to protect the reputation of his daughter.

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In regard to information in the enclosed memorandum concerning the incident at Gastonia, North Carolina, 2/9/58, it is noted 8 firms or persons received direct shipments of dynamite from the Atlas Powder Company; however, these firms were never contacted by the Gastonia Police Department. Two photographs of the bomb used in this incident are being enclosed to the Bureau, who might desire to make copies and furnish all continental offices.

The identities of the confidential informants used in the enclosed letterhead memorandum are as follows:

T-1 - Confidential Source [redacted]

T-2 - [redacted] both used in attempted bombing of Temple Beth-El, Charlotte, 11/12/57.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Charlotte, North Carolina  
November 3, 1958

RE: ALLEGED BOMBING OF RESIDENCE OF [REDACTED]

Greensboro, North Carolina,  
October 1, 1957  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On October 27, 1958, [REDACTED] of the Greensboro Police Department, Greensboro, North Carolina, advised the following was a summary of investigation conducted by the Greensboro Police Department in connection with an alleged bombing that occurred at the residence of [REDACTED] Greensboro, North Carolina. [REDACTED] children entered the Gillespie Park School in Greensboro, a previously all white school, in September 1957.

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At approximately 10:00 P.M., October 1, 1957, Tuesday, an explosion was reported to have occurred in front of the residence of [REDACTED] Greensboro, North Carolina. [REDACTED] arrived at the scene approximately 10:05 P.M.

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He found in a ditch, in front of the house, a hole in the ground 15 inches across, 8 to 10 inches deep. The hole, according to [REDACTED] had every appearance of having been dug rather than blown since loose dirt appeared to have been replaced in the hole. The hole was completely filled with loose dirt with no indication of any dirt having been blown out of the hole.

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[REDACTED] stated the explosion in the ditch had blown a rock against his house with such force it broke a hole in one of the asbestos shingles. No rock could be found near the scene; however, [REDACTED] did find a hose nozzle lying on the front porch which he stated fitted perfectly into the hole in the broken shingle. This nozzle had obviously been off the hose for a long time since the threads on it had sand on them.

Around the hole there was nothing but sand and no rocks at all were located in the vicinity. [REDACTED] removed the dirt from the hole personally and could not find a single piece of paper, soot or debris indicating an explosion had occurred in the hole. A small piece of tinfoil was found nearby and one of the officers thought he could detect some odor of powder on this tinfoil.

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[REDACTED]	

*APEDT Jus*

RE: ALLEGED BOMBING OF RESIDENCE OF [redacted]

[redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina,  
October 1, 1957

[redacted] told officers someone drove in his driveway, then backed out, gunned his motor and hurriedly drove south on Finley Street. A few seconds later [redacted] said he heard an explosion. [redacted] stated the dirt street in front of [redacted] home was very muddy and wet and police cars made tracks one-half to one inch deep, yet he could find no trace of any tracks backing out of [redacted] driveway as he claimed.

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[redacted] had contacted representatives of Buchanan Stone Company, experts on explosives. He described the explosion which allegedly occurred to them and they were of the definite opinion that if the house supposedly shook as was claimed by [redacted] then it must have been a dynamite blast but it definitely could not have been in the hole, as claimed by [redacted] because it most certainly would have blown the dirt from the hole. Had it been lain on top of the ground it would certainly have packed the ground beneath it to a noticeable degree, they said.

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[redacted] thought it was quite significant that in addition to [redacted] being at his house at the time the police arrived, both of the other Negro fathers of children who had just been admitted to the white school were also at [redacted] house. [redacted] of the N.A.A.C.P. in Greensboro, had been advised of the explosion by [redacted] either before the police were notified or immediately thereafter, because he knew of the incident by the time the police arrived on the scene.

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[redacted] said he is thoroughly convinced in his own mind that the explosion which evidently did occur at [redacted] house was arranged by [redacted] to cause sympathy for him and publicity about the integration of [redacted] children into the previously all white school.

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[redacted] stated their investigation had developed no information indicating any organization was behind this alleged bombing. The home involved was frame construction

RE: ALLEGED BOMBING OF RESIDENCE ON

Greensboro, North Carolina,  
October 1, 1957

with asbestos shingles covering it. [ ] is Negro. [ ] [ ] said he cannot help but believe whatever explosion did occur was some chemical explosive that made a loud report without doing any damage. There was virtually no damage done by the explosion unless it might have hurled the hose nozzle against the house and broke one asbestos shingle, which [ ] seriously doubted. No one was identified as having committed the offense, and [ ] stated no suspects were developed.

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RE: ATTEMPTED BOMBING OF TEMPLE BETH-EL,  
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA, NOVEMBER 12, 1957  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On November 13, 1957, Chief of Police FRANK N. LITTLEJOHN, Charlotte, advised that at approximately 4:45 P.M., November 12, 1957, the janitor at Temple Beth-El, Providence Road, Charlotte, found a shopping bag located against the side of the Temple. This bag contained six sticks of dynamite in an aluminum container. A fuse approximately 19½ feet long was attached to the dynamite and it had been lit, but had either been put out or burned out. [redacted]

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[redacted] There was no damage. Forty women were in the Temple at the time the bomb was located.

On January 1, 1958, Confidential Informant T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that according to information he had received either [redacted] Gaffney, South Carolina, or some of the others involved in the Gaffney bombing were responsible for this bomb and may have actually made or assisted in the making of the bomb. T-1 said the aluminum container was a flue pipe cut from the top of a chicken brooder located on the MARTIN farm near Blacksburg, South Carolina, and this is either the farm of [redacted] involved in the [redacted] home bombing at Gaffney, South Carolina, or the farm of a relative of his.

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T-1 supposedly had actually seen the brooder from which this container was allegedly cut, and from what he was told T-1 surmised that the bomb was made on the MARTIN farm and that some of the dynamite which had been used in the Gaffney, South Carolina, bombing of the [redacted] home was used in making this bomb. T-1 stated he was sure this attempted bombing was planned by the Gaffney, South Carolina, Klavern of the Independent Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

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On January 2, 1958, Confidential Informant T-2 advised that at a closed Klavern meeting of the N. C. Knights of the Ku Klux Klan held in Charlotte on January 1, 1958, [redacted] Grand Wizard, "Do you have any more of that dynamite left?", to which

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RE: ATTEMPTED BOMBING OF TEMPLE BETH-EL,  
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA, NOVEMBER 12, 1957,  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

[redacted] replied, "No, I used 'all I had". [redacted] then stated, "It didn't go off". [redacted] replied, "It wasn't my fault. I tried". Following this conversation, [redacted] indicated that they would have to try to get more dynamite.

Chief FRANK N. LITTLEJOHN, Charlotte, North Carolina, advised that he considered [redacted] also known as [redacted] to be a suspect in this case and also he considered the five men who were arrested in Gaffney, South Carolina, for the bombing of the [redacted] residence as suspects in this case. LITTLEJOHN made a trip to South Carolina, in an effort to tie in the individuals involved in the Gaffney bombing with the bombing of the Temple Beth-El, and was aware of the fact that the container was supposed to have come from a chicken brooder from the MARTIN farm near Blacksburg, South Carolina.

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On October 29, 1958, Lieutenant [redacted] NA, Charlotte Police Department, advised that he had examined the bomb found at the Temple on November 12, 1957, but had been unable to locate any latent fingerprints thereon; further, that their investigation had failed to develop any suspects in this matter.

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On October 29, 1958, [redacted] Charlotte Police Department, advised that since February 1958, Charlotte Police Department had received no additional information nor had they developed any information as to the persons who had been responsible for the attempted bombing of the Temple Beth-El.

RE: ATTEMPTED BOMBING OF TEMPLE EMANUEL,  
JEWISH SYNAGOGUE, GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA,  
FEBRUARY 9, 1958

On October 30, 1958, Chief G. F. PENINGER, Assistant  
Chief [redacted] NA, and Captain of Detectives [redacted]  
[redacted] Gastonia, North Carolina, Police Department, were  
interviewed and advised as follows:

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Gastonia is a city of approximately 36,000 population  
and has a heavy concentration of textile manufacturing. The  
Temple Emanuel, Jewish Synagogue, is located at the corner  
of South Street and Third Avenue in the business or downtown  
area.

At approximately 4:10 A.M., Sunday, February 9, 1958,  
Police Officers [redacted] were  
patrolling in a police car, shining their spot light against  
the doors of buildings. As they passed the Temple Emanuel  
they saw an object against the South East door (facing Third  
Avenue) of the Temple. They stopped and found the object  
to be a ladies train case with two fuses extending through  
two holes in the top of the case. The right hand fuse had  
burned down to about 2 inches from the cap before going out.  
The other fuse had not been lit. They took the case to the  
police station.

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Later in the day, Lieutenant [redacted]  
Identification Officer, Charlotte, North Carolina, broke the  
lock on the train case and it was found to contain the  
following:

30 sticks of dynamite described as 60% Atlas Giant  
Gelatin, 2 eight foot pieces of dynamite fuse with  
dynamite caps attached to the end. One cap was  
inserted into a stick of dynamite. The other cap  
was lying on top of the dynamite. One fuse had  
burned to within 2 inches of the cap. The other  
had not been lit.

The dynamite had been placed in the bottom of the case,  
three rows containing 10 sticks each. A piece of cardboard  
was placed on top of the dynamite. Holes had been bored through  
the cardboard and through the top of the train case so the fuses  
could be inserted. The ladies train case was described as:

RE: ATTEMPTED BOMBING OF TEMPLE EMANUEL,  
JEWISH SYNAGOGUE, GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA,  
FEBRUARY 3, 1958

13 3/4" long; 7" deep; 9" wide; top and bottom blue in color; body of case a brownish white; handle light blue; attached to inside of lid was a mirror 5" x 7". The case contained a celluloid tray 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ " long and 4-3/4" wide.

They stated the train case was locked when found. On the under side of the top latch were the numbers: 1951551 and 2021561. Case determined to have been manufactured by the Virginia Trunk and Bag Company, Petersburg, Virginia, this particular unit being known as the "Vacationer". They stated the case is a common item and efforts to trace it were fruitless.

They stated that no fingerprints were found on the train case or the dynamite. They advised they still have possession of the case and the dynamite, as well as the fuses. They stated two sticks of the dynamite had at some prior time had holes made in them similar to holes used to insert dynamite caps. These holes had been sealed by scotch tape. They advised the fuses were orange in color and a [redacted] of the Atlas Powder Company informed them that in his opinion the fuses were Ensign Brickford Clover Brand Fuses, Orange Wax.

They stated that mining firms and other users of dynamite in the area were canvassed and it was found none of them ever used more than 40% dynamite. They stated [redacted] salesman, Atlas Powder Company, Raleigh, North Carolina, advised this firm has two magazines in North Carolina, these being located at Asheville and Raleigh, North Carolina. He advised that no 60% Atlas Giant Gelatin had been sold to anyone in the two Carolinas or Georgia from these two magazines within the past 18 months. [redacted] stated in some cases of large shipments, Atlas Powder Company will sell directly from the factory to the user.

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They stated [redacted], Atlas Powder Company, Knoxville, Tennessee, telephonically advised the following persons or firms had received shipments of such dynamite directly from the factory:

November 1957	Standard Mineral Company, Robbins, N. C.
March 1957	Weston and Booker, Cayce, S. C.
April 1956	L. L. Smitheron, East Bend, Surry Co., N.C.

RE: ATTEMPTED BOMBING OF TEMPLE EMANUEL,  
JEWISH SYNAGOGUE, GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA;  
FEBRUARY 3, 1958

1/30/58	Stockbridge Co., Rocky Mount, Polk Co., Ga.
1/23/58	Dallon Construction Co., Atlanta, Ga.
1/23/58	Farmer Hardware Co., Madison, Morgan Co., Ga.
1/21/58	Bibbs Supply Co., Macon, Ga., Arthur Pew Construction Company, Atlanta, Ga.
1/22/58	Long Construction Company, Atlanta, Ga., E. A. Hudson and Son, Carroll Co., Ga.

They stated the above firms were not contacted by the Gastonia Police Department.

These Gastonia police officials advised that since the dynamite did not explode, no damage was done. They stated the train case was found at a side door of the Temple, this being the door leading to the Rabbi's study. They advised that a new Rabbi had recently been transferred to Gastonia and was in the hospital at the time of the incident. They stated they met with leading Jewish officials in Gastonia but none were able to suggest any suspects or any reason for this attempted bombing. They stated there are no known anti-Semitic agitators in the area and they have not had any racial strife or discord in the city or county.

They stated the Gastonia Police Department devoted more time and effort in trying to solve this attempted bombing than to any other case in recent years, all with negative results. They stated immediate and exhaustive house to house canvassing failed to disclose any witnesses and informants were unable to furnish any suspects or information of value. They stated no suspects have been developed and they are of the opinion the attempted bombing was done by person from another area.

They stated it appears the persons who prepared the dynamite must have been identical or connected with the persons who attempted to bomb the Temple Beth-El, a Jewish Synagogue, Birmingham, Alabama, on 4/28/58. In the Birmingham case, they stated, 54 sticks of dynamite were found in a zipper bag. They stated in the latter case 60% Giant Gelatin was also used and cardboard was placed on top of the dynamite. Also, the loose ends of the fuses were fastened together with cellophane tape.

RE: ATTEMPTED BOMBING OF TEMPLE EMANUEL,  
JEWISH SYNAGOGUE, GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA,  
FEBRUARY 3, 1958

[redacted] Gastonia Police Department, stated he attended a meeting at Jacksonville, Florida, on May 3, 1958, attended by various law enforcement officials from cities where similar attempted bombings or bombings had occurred. He stated this meeting was presided over by Mayor BEN WEST of Nashville, Tennessee. He stated he took the ladies train case and pictures of the dynamite used in the attempted bombing in Gastonia and compared them with similar items brought by officers from the Birmingham, Alabama, Police Department. He stated he is satisfied from this comparison and from his discussion with Birmingham officers that the two attempted bombings were connected.

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RE: BOMBING OF RESIDENCE OF REVEREND  
[REDACTED] DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA,  
July 7, 1958

[REDACTED] Durham, North Carolina, Police Department, reported on July 7, 1958, that at approximately 12:30 A.M. that date, a Monday, a bomb was exploded against the residence of Reverend [REDACTED] Durham, North Carolina. A window was broken. The explosive device hit the window screen and fell to the ground below. No personal injuries occurred.

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On July 8, 1958, Lieutenant [REDACTED] Detective [REDACTED] Bureau, Durham Police Department, reported fragments of the explosive had been recovered. An examination of these fragments by military explosive experts had revealed them to be part of a "Simulator Hand Grenade" used by the U. S. Army for training. The "Simulator" consists of a cylindrical paper tube containing approximately  $1\frac{1}{4}$  ounces of photoflash powder as the explosive charge. It is 1.6 inches in diameter and 4.27 inches long.

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[REDACTED] It should be thrown so as to function at a minimum distance of 15 feet from personnel and on ground that is free of projectable objects, if it is to be used safely.

On July 11, 1958, Detective [REDACTED] Durham Police Department, to whom the case was assigned for investigation,

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all of Durham, North Carolina, were arrested. [REDACTED] stated the arrest followed information gained from a neighbor who was discovered through a neighborhood investigation. This neighbor had been near a window at the time of the explosion and had observed two boys fleeing the area and was able to supply a general description of the car in which they rode away from the scene. This car fit a description of a car belonging to one of the boys subsequently arrested.

All of the facts were discussed with Solicitor [REDACTED] Durham County Superior Court, Durham, North Carolina, who stated that after studying the case he did not plan to prosecute. This decision was in accord with the desires of Reverend [REDACTED] The Chief of Police of the Durham Police Department, WILLIAM PLEASANTS, emphasized that the incident had no connection with nor did it stem from racial differences. Detective [REDACTED] stated there was no organized group behind this incident.

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This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM . . . UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-245) DATE: November 3, 1958

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE (100-21203)

SUBJECT : BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS  
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Bureau airtel 10/23/58, and Bureau airtel 10/27/58,  
captioned [REDACTED] ET AL, Bombing of Temple,  
1589 Peach Tree Road, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia, 10/12/58;  
INFORMATION CONCERNING."

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Enclosed are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum and  
informant evaluation memorandum setting forth information  
pertaining to the attempted bombing of the residence of  
[REDACTED] Maryland, September 13, 1957. Two  
copies each of these memoranda are being furnished to all  
continental offices.

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INFORMANTS:

Confidential Informant T-1 is [REDACTED]  
Confidential Informant T-2 is [REDACTED]

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After careful consideration it was deemed necessary to  
conceal these sources.

2 - Bureau (Encl.-7) (REGISTERED MAIL)  
2 - All Continental Offices (Encls. 2) (REGISTERED MAIL)

2 - Baltimore

WMP:lmg  
(102)

*Chicago*

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*[Signature]*

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(702 info)*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
November 3, 1958

ATTEMPTED BOMBING OF RESIDENCE OF  
[redacted]  
EASTON, MARYLAND, 9/13/57

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An article in the Delaware State News, a Dover, Delaware newspaper, on October 9, 1957, stated that one month previously Idlewilde and Hanson Street Elementary Schools in Easton, Maryland, had opened on an integrated basis amid rumblings from a large group of dissonant citizens.

[redacted] of the International Association for Advancement of White People (NAAWP), one week earlier had induced a group of citizens gathered to hear him speak to contribute \$535.00 to finance his efforts to return these schools to a segregated basis, and had promptly left town the next day, ostensibly for a business trip to Chicago. He refused to announce his plan or to account for funds entrusted to him and had not returned to Easton when this article was published.

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[redacted] is currently serving a life term in a Texas State Prison for murder.

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According to this article two sons of [redacted] had begun attending Hanson Street School. [redacted] was a resident of a newly-developed Negro section separated by several blocks from the section where most of Easton's Negroes live.

According to an article in The Sun, a Baltimore, Maryland newspaper on November 22, 1957, [redacted] Easton (Talbot County), Maryland, a member of the Talbot Citizens Association (TCA), was arrested September 5, 1957 for picketing the Hanson Street School. This article described the TCA as an Anti-Integration Organization.

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On Friday, September 13, 1957, Lieutenant [redacted] Commander, Barracks "B", Maryland State Police, Salisbury, Maryland, advised that about 8:00 a.m. that date, a grey zipper picnic bag was found in the yard of the residence of [redacted] a Negro male, [redacted] Easton, Maryland. The bag contained ten sticks of 50 per cent nitro-glycerine dynamite, taped together with cellophane tape and attached to [redacted]

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a 7½ foot flammable fuse which was burned to within 3½ inches of the dynamite. The fuse had burned out when the bomb was found. Examination of this material by the FBI Laboratory on September 13, 1957, disclosed no latent fingerprints.

On September 25, 1957, [REDACTED] Commander, Troop "D" Maryland State Police, Easton, Maryland, said that [REDACTED] and his wife, [REDACTED] were given lie detector examinations by the Maryland State Police on both September 20 and September 21, 1957.

On October 29, 1958, Sergeant [REDACTED] Maryland State Police, stated that results of both polygraph examinations given to [REDACTED] indicated that she was concealing the fact that she had knowledge of the origin of the bag in which the dynamite was found, and of the person or persons who placed it in her yard. [REDACTED] advised that investigation by local authorities has developed no suspects.

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No information other than set forth herein has been received to indicate that any organization was directly responsible for this attempted bombing. Since this bomb did not explode, there was no damage.

Sergeant [REDACTED] Maryland State Police, Easton, Maryland, advised on November 16, 1956 that [REDACTED] had that date proposed the throwing of bricks into the homes of two Negro children who were attending the integrated elementary school at Oxford, Talbot County, Maryland, and had stated that if bricks did not work, dynamite would be used.

On September 20, 1957, Confidential Informant T-1 advised that [REDACTED] of Ellendale, Delaware, had recently discussed an attempted dynamiting in Easton, Maryland. During this discussion, [REDACTED] said that he was sure that his telephone and that of [REDACTED] were tapped. [REDACTED] also said that [REDACTED] had received money from [REDACTED] to keep the Negroes out of the schools; that [REDACTED] left and then returned and was supposed to have brought someone good enough to do it, but this person turned out to be incompetent.

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[REDACTED] did not state directly whether or not [REDACTED] actions were part of the attempted bombing incident at Easton, nor did he clearly state that he meant [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is a self-admitted coordinator of the U. S. Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in lower Delaware.

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On June 12, 1958, Confidential Informant T-2 identified [REDACTED] as a member of the KKK and said that in late December 1957 a klan meeting was held at [REDACTED] warehouse in Easton, Maryland.

Confidential Informants cited in this memorandum have furnished reliable information in the past.

F B I

Date: November 7, 1958

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

To: SAC, Albany  
 From: Director, FBI  
 HATE ORGANIZATIONS  
 RACIAL MATTERS

In all future communications concerning the organizations listed below, the caption of this correspondence should include the name of the organization and "Racial Matters." The caption should no longer reflect "Internal Security - X."

American Committee for the Advancement of Western Culture

Christian Anti-Jewish Party

Christian Educational Association of Union, New Jersey, Publisher of "Common Sense," Conde McGinley, Editor

Christian Nationalist Crusade

Christian Patriots Crusade, also known as American Christian Patriots Party

Confederate Underground

Klan-Type Organizations

National Citizens Protective Association

National States Rights Party, formerly known as, United White Party

2 - All Continental Offices

Sent Via \_\_\_\_\_

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Pe [redacted] J.W. [redacted]

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Airtel to Albany  
HATE ORGANIZATIONS

Nationalist Party, also known as United States  
Nationalist Party

Nationalist Conservative Party

Silver Shirt Legion of America

White Citizens Council of District of Columbia,  
also known as, Seaboard Citizens Council, Washington  
White Citizens Council

"Williams' Intelligence Summary"



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

SI 62-1420

Springfield, Illinois  
November 3, 1958

Re: UNSUB; Bombing of Westview Elementary  
School, Champaign, Illinois, 10-21-58  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

On Tuesday, October 21, 1958, at approximately 3:30 AM, the fifth grade classroom of the all white Westview Elementary School, 703 S. Russell Street, Champaign, Illinois, was the site of an explosion caused by the detonation of a mixture of potassium perchlorate and sulphur or potassium chlorate and sulphur contained in a one inch galvanized steel pipe nipple four inches long, enclosed at both ends with one inch caps of cast or malleable iron.

Two panes of a window were damaged, one by entrance of the bomb and the other by the explosion. A nine inch area of tile floor was burned and two chairs and one desk were slightly damaged.

To date the person (or persons) responsible has not been identified.

Champaign police advised that extent of their investigation is being limited due to lack of precedent. No suspects have been identified.

As a result of a conference on October 24, 1958, of heads of the city government, police, press, and educators, a general appeal was made at student assemblies, through the press and over the local television channel to the students and public to provide the police with any information relating to this incident or bombing threats, with the promise that the identity of any informant would be protected. This appeal had produced no results to date.

48-1890-38A

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 4 1958	
FBI - CHICAGO	

*[Handwritten signatures and initials over the stamp]*

OFFICE MEMORANDUM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-245) DATE: 11-3-58  
FROM: SAC, SPRINGFIELD (62-1426)  
SUBJECT: BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS (Policy)  
RACIAL-MATTERS

Rebairtel to AL. 10-27-58 and SI airtels 10-2-58 and  
10-3-58, captioned [REDACTED] INFORMATION  
CONCERNING "SCHOOL INTEGRATION" - SI File 44-228.

b6  
b7C

Enclosed for the Bureau are four copies each of  
letterhead memoranda re the bombings of New Orleans Club, Colp,  
Illinois, 9-30-57 and Westview Elementary School, Champaign,  
Illinois, 10-21-58.

Detailed information concerning the incident at Colp,  
Illinois, has been furnished to the Bureau as well as information  
concerning the school integration situation in Colp, Illinois.

Two copies of the above letterhead memoranda are being  
furnished to all continental offices for their information.

2 - Bureau (62-245) (Enc. 8)  
② - All continental offices (Enc. 4) *OK*  
4 - Springfield (62-1426)  
    (1 - 62-1427)  
    (1 - 62-1420)

JRB/FEG-bh-ev  
(106)

98-1890-38B

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 4 1958	
FBI - CHICAGO	

*[Handwritten signatures and initials over the stamp]*

Chicago

OFFICE MEMORANDUM \* UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (62-245) DATE: 11/7/58  
FROM : SAC, Cincinnati (105-1285)  
SUBJECT: BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS  
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Bureau airtel 10/23/58 which furnished all offices a brief write-up on 93 known bombings and attempted bombings since 1/1/57. Bureau airtel further requested logical sources and informants of this office be contacted to determine whether they have any knowledge or can gain knowledge of any of these bombings or attempted bombings.

The Cincinnati Division has contacted established security sources as well as selected criminal informant sources to determine if they are in position to furnish additional information regarding any of these 93 known bombings or attempts with negative results. It is to be noted that among the criminal informants, [redacted] has been determined to be a relative of a member of one of the extremist groups in Dayton, Ohio, and has expressed a willingness to cooperate and furnish information to the Bureau regarding these matters as well as criminal matters in which he has already been rendering assistance.

b2  
b7D

2 - Bureau  
1 - Birmingham (Info)  
1 - Mobile "  
1 - Jacksonville "  
1 - Miami "  
1 - Savannah "  
1 - Atlanta "  
1 - Chicago "  
1 - Springfield "  
1 - Baltimore "  
1 - Detroit "  
1 - St. Louis "  
1 - Charlotte "  
1 - Oklahoma City "  
1 - Knoxville "  
1 - Memphis "  
1 - Houston "  
2 - Cincinnati (105-1285)  
1 - Cincinnati [redacted]  
1 - Cincinnati [redacted]

cc's

REGISTERED

98-1890-38

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 10 1958	
CHICAGO	

RDH:alc  
(22)

TOEDT JMK

b2  
b6  
b7C

CI: 105-1285

It is to be noted [redacted] advised on 11/1/58 that he has no information regarding bombings of religious or educational institutions nor has he heard any conversation among his criminal associates on this subject. He has furnished general information on 11/1/58 regarding sources of explosives commonly used by safe burglars in the Ohio and northern Kentucky area.

b2  
b7D

For the information of offices receiving copies of this communication, this informant has stated that he is immediately available to travel anywhere in the United States to attempt to learn information about bombings and persons responsible. He has stated that he has criminal contacts in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Kentucky, Illinois, and Michigan who might be able to furnish him information or leads regarding persons responsible for the bombings. He furnished a list of some of his criminal contacts in other areas which are set forth as follows:

Phoenix City, Alabama - [redacted] well known thief and safe burglar. (Believed to be [redacted])

[redacted], formerly ran a bar and gambling place in Phoenix City, Alabama.

b6  
b7C

Jacksonville, Florida - [redacted] (Phonetic), operator of a large garage who has underworld contacts.

Tampa, Florida - [redacted], formerly "bust out" gambler and thief, Columbia, S. C., possibly still residing Columbia, S.C. but believed in Tampa, Florida and in late 1940's, was gubernatorial candidate in S.C.

CI. 105-1285

Tampa, Florida  
(Cont'd.)

- [redacted], ex-policeman, who had underworld contacts and was fired as a result thereof.

Atlanta, Georgia

- [redacted] influential Greek and member of Greek American Club. Confidant of hoodlums.

[redacted] well-known traveling gambler.

Douglas, Georgia

- [redacted] bootlegger and set-up man for armed robbers and burglars.

South Carolina

- [redacted] safe burglar who runs an upholstering store in Columbia.

[redacted] (possibly big gambler in Columbia, S.C.

[redacted] (Phonetic), [redacted] the Green Lantern.

Mt. Sterling, Ky.

- [redacted] gamblers, burglars, and armed robbers.

Winchester, Ky.

- [redacted] runs bar, gambling promoter and owns a jewelry store.

Neon, Kentucky

- [redacted] (Phonetic), bootlegger.

Lexington, Ky.

- The [redacted] Brothers, gamblers and card men.

b6  
b7C

CI. 105-1285

Detroit, Michigan

[redacted] (Phonetic) Bootleggers.

[redacted], (Phonetic) Night Club operator and bootlegger.

[redacted] Pressman on newspaper with underworld contacts.

Springfield, Illinois

[redacted] night club operator with contacts with armed robbers and safe burglars.

Chicago, Illinois

[redacted] bookmaker.

[redacted] bookmaker and gambler.

b6  
b7C

For the information of the Bureau and offices receiving copies of this communication, [redacted] was formerly a safe burglar who normally used explosives in his criminal operations. This informant has, during recent months, furnished to this office criminal information considered to be extremely valuable and is known to have furnished considerable highly reliable information. He is presently unemployed and is quite willing to travel to any area within the United States if he can be of service regarding these bombings which have occurred since 1/1/57.

b2  
b7D

[redacted] It is also to be noted that [redacted] (Bufile [redacted] has stated that although he is not presently in possession of any information regarding these bombings or attempted bombings, he is quite willing at this time to travel to any place within the United States suggested by the Bureau for the purpose of attempting to obtain information desired. [redacted] for the information of offices receiving a copy of this memorandum, is a young man [redacted] years of age who has been an approved symbol number informant since 3/31/53 furnishing criminal information to this office.

b2  
b7D

CI. 105-1285

Cincinnati's experience with him indicates that he is very reliable and a person who has shown no indication of emotional instability. He is married, has a wife and three pre-school age children. He has stated that if the Bureau has particular suspects who they desire him to meet and associate with in an effort to obtain information regarding any of these previous bombings, he would be glad to travel to such area for this purpose and is willing, if the Bureau desires, to travel either alone or move his family with him for this purpose regardless of the length of time involved. He states that he has had rather varied experience from an employment standpoint and lists the following occupations which he feels he would be able to use as a front for his presence in any particular area:

Lab Technician in chemical laboratory.  
Printer's helper operating offset press.  
Operates shoe machinery, (manufacturing and rebuilding)  
Truck driver (Any kind of truck)  
Ink mixer (Printer's ink)  
Cab driver (private chauffeur)  
Tile manufacturing (lab and timekeeper)  
Time study  
Service station employee  
Auto salesman (new and used)  
Door-to-door salesman (Fuller brushes, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines)  
Carpenter's helper  
Brick layer's helper  
Hospital corpsman (U. S. Navy)  
Bartender's helper in hotel  
Bartender  
Grocery store clerk  
Jewelry store salesman  
Men's clothing salesman.

[redacted] has stated that he has associated with and feels confident to associate with any and all members of the criminal underworld. He has advised that he also has no hesitancy regarding the association with extremist

b2  
b7D

CI. 105-1285

types of what he refers to as "psychos" and would not only be willing but would be anxious to assist if his services can be utilized any place at all. Regarding finances, this informant has stated that his primary concern is sufficient financing to care for his wife and children which he estimates to be around \$250.00 per month if they remain in Cincinnati and his own keep wherever he may be located.

If the Bureau or other offices desire additional information or consider it possible to utilize the services of this informant, the Cincinnati Division should be advised at the earliest possible date. [redacted] is unemployed at this time and would be able to engage in such informant capacity with very little notice if his services should be desired at this time.

b2  
b7D

Regarding financial arrangements should the services of [redacted] be desired, the informant has indicated that he is willing to make the trip south on a strictly expense basis plus further remuneration on a C.O.D. basis for information of value which he might develop. The Bureau, of course, would be the judge of the value of informant's services and information furnished. Expenses would have to be furnished to the informant in advance.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

SI 62-1427

Springfield, Illinois  
November 3, 1958

UNSUB; BOMBING OF NEW ORLEANS CLUB,  
Colp, Illinois, [redacted]

[redacted] 9-30-57

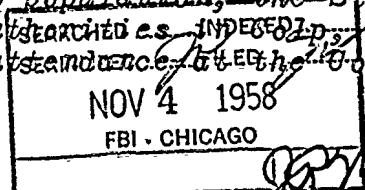
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

On Monday, September 30, 1957, at approximately 10:00 PM, an explosion was set off at the rear of the New Orleans Night Club and Tavern in Colp, Illinois. The club is [redacted] a Negro, which club caters to white patrons.

b6  
b7C

The explosion, origin of which was determined to be a large quantity of dynamite, was placed at the rear of the night club next to a concrete block. The concussion from this charge was sufficiently large to break windows in numerous residences in an area approximately three blocks from the nightclub.

Investigation was conducted by the Williamson County Sheriff's Office and the Illinois State Police, who concluded that the dynamite charge was possibly preset or a time bomb since the explosion occurred at 10:00 PM exactly. The charge ripped a hole approximately 8 feet by 10 feet at the rear of the nightclub and caused extensive glass breakage and interior damage to the rear storeroom of the nightclub. It should be pointed out that in August of 1957, WILLIAM "JUNIOR" HATCHETT was the President of the Colp School Board and as such recommended that the children attending the grade school in Colp, Illinois, be placed in one school and that the white school in that community be closed. Upon this recommendation by the president of the school board, a severe disagreement arose between the white and Negro population in the community. Consequently, all the white students, rather than attend the colored grade schools, enrolled in schools in adjoining communities and allegedly paid tuition to attend these schools. As a result of the aforesaid disagreement, the three white members of the school board resigned and due to the loss of student population, the State of Illinois would not pay the school authorities INDEED, Ill., the recognized amount per student for attendance at the Colp schools.



98-1891-38

Re: UNSUB: BOMBING OF NEW ORLEANS CLUB, Colp, Illinois,  
[redacted] 9-30-57

b6  
b7C

In addition to the above situation, Sheriff CARL MILLER, Williamson County Sheriff's Department, advised following the bombing that for some months prior to the bombing, a feud of unknown origin, was being conducted among tavern owners in Colp, Illinois, and Sheriff MILLER was of the opinion that the dynamiting of the New Orleans Club may have resulted from this feud rather than a racial situation.

Investigation by local authorities failed to develop any suspects and no arrests have been made to date.

Discreet inquiry by Bureau Agents since the dynamiting of the New Orleans Club, developed that one [redacted] a resident of Carterville, Illinois, and known "fable rouser", may have been responsible for the dynamiting of the New Orleans Club. Reliable informants of the Springfield Division have identified [redacted] as the individual who placed the dynamite charge at the rear of the [redacted] nightclub.

b6  
b7C



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, CHICAGO (98-6) <sup>1890</sup>

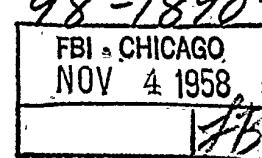
DATE: November 4, 1958

FROM : SA [redacted]

b6  
b7CSUBJECT: NATIONALIST PARTY  
aka. UNITED STATES NATIONALIST PARTY  
Origin-New York

The files of the Chicago Office contain no information of a pertinent nature relative to the captioned organization. However, serial 10, page 26, of 62-2634 reflects information pertaining to "The Nationalist Party". This information was reported in 1941 and is in possession of the New York Office.

JVR/jvr





## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, Chicago

DATE: November 6, 1958

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: 

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, ILLINOIS

b6  
b7C

There is enclosed herewith for your information a Photostat of a letter received at the Bureau from captioned individual on October 14, 1958. This letter deals with the recent bombing of the Jewish Temple in Atlanta, Georgia, and in her comments  strongly disapproves of the arrests of alleged anti-Semitic individuals in connection with this bombing.

b6  
b7C

A review of  letter reflects that she is strongly anti-Semitic and consequently no acknowledgment of her letter has been made by the Bureau.

- Enclosure

98-1890-46A  
JPM  
11/6/58

PD  
11/6/58

SAC  
 ASAC  
 CC  
 ASST CC  
 STENO/SOP  
 C-#1  
 C-#2  
 C-#3  
 C-#4  
 C-#5  
 C-#6  
 C-#7  
 S-#1  
 S-#2  
 S-#3  
 S-#4  
 S-#5  
 S-#6

URGENT 11-9-58 5-24 PM CST HHU

TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, CHICAGO

FROM SAC, KANSAS CITY 2-P

UNSUB. APPARENT BOMB INCIDENT, HILLEL FOUNDATION, COLUMBIA, MISSOURI,

ELEVEN NINE FIFTY EIGHT, INFORMATION CONCERNING. AT ABOUT EIGHT AM

ELEVEN NINE INSTANT A JUNIOR ENGINEERING STUDENT IN THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI, [REDACTED]

CHICAGO,

b6  
b7c

WENT TO HILLEL FOUNDATION WHICH IS USED AS THE STUDENT AND WORSHIP CENTER BY THOSE OF THE

JEWISH FAITH AT COLUMBIA, MISSOURI. HE ALLEGEDLY SAW A SHOE BOX ON

THE FRONT PORCH OF THE BUILDING WHICH CONTAINED APPARATUS

WHICH WILL BE DESCRIBED BELOW. HE WENT IN THE BUILDING AND

STATES HE PLAYED PHONOGRAPH RECORDS FOR ABOUT AN HOUR, HE THEN

WAS LEAVING THE BUILDING AND MET RABBI [REDACTED] WHO WAS

b6  
b7c

STANDING LOOKING AT THE BOX. THE RABBI ASKED [REDACTED] IF HE HAD

SEEN IT AND [REDACTED] STATED THAT HE HAD. THEY THEN DECIDED

THIS WAS A BOMB AND CALLED THE COLUMBIA PD AND FIRE DEPARTMENT AT

NINE TEN AM. THE PD IMMEDIATELY PROCEEDED TO CONDUCT INVESTIGATION

AND THE BOX WITH ITS CONTENTS WAS DUMPED INTO GI CAN FULL OF WATER

AND REMOVED TO A LOT AT THE REAR OF THE BUILDING. TECHNICIAN

END PAGE ONE

TT sent  
 11-9-58  
 re-indictment  
 re-arrange  
 re-arrange

11-9-58-44

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
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RRP/

PAGE TWO

OF THE MSHP, JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI WAS SUMMONED AS WELL AS ROTC OFFICER FROM THE UNIVERSITY. AN EXAMINATION OF THE CONTENTS OF THE BOX REVEALED THAT IT CONTAINED AN [redacted]

[redacted]

LT. [redacted]

WHO EXAMINED THESE ITEMS SAID THAT NO EXPLOSION COULD HAVE RESULTED. AGENTS PROCEEDED TO COLUMBIA AND EXTENDED OFFER OF FACILITIES OF FBI LABRATORY AND IDENTIFICATION DIVISION TO AUTHORITIES CONCERNED. NO INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED. LOCAL DEVELOPMENTS WILL BE FOLLOWED. CHICAGO IS REQUESTED TO SEARCH INDICES AND IMMEDIATELY ADVISE ANY INFORMATION RE SCHERWIN SAMPRA. CC AM TO SPRINGFIELD.

END AND AK PLS

WA 6-29 PM OK FBI WA JS

CG OK FBI CG RPN

TU DISC

b6  
b7C  
b7F

11/11/58

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI  
FROM: SAC, KANSAS CITY (62-7465) 1 P  
CHANGED. [REDACTED]

INFO CONCERNING. RE KANSAS CITY TEL TO BUREAU AND CHICAGO  
NOV. NINE LAST. TITLE-CHANGED TO REFLECT NAMES OF SUBJECTS #6

TITLE PREVIOUSLY CARRIED AS UNSOLICITED, APPARENT BOMB INCIDENT,  
HILLEL FOUNDATION, COLUMBIA, MO., NOV. NINE, FIFTY-EIGHT.

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
ARRESTED TODAY BY COLUMBIA, MO., PD AFTER  
ADMITTING-PLACEMENT-OF-A-SIMULATED-BOMB-AT-HILLEL-HOUSE,  
COLUMBIA, ON NOV. NINE LAST. SUBJECTS ADMIT ACTIVITY AS  
BEING A PRANK TO GAIN PUBLICITY AND STATED THEY AT FIRST  
CONTEMPLATED PLACING QUOTE BOMB UNQUOTE ON STEPS OF STATE  
CAPITOL BLDG., JEFFERSON CITY, MO., BUT DECIDED IT WOULD  
CAUSE MORE EXCITEMENT BY PLACING IT AT THE JEWISH CENTER,  
AS WAS DONE. LOCAL AUTHORITIES, COLUMBIA, MO., CONTEMPLATE  
PROSECUTION. NO REPORT BEING SUBMITTED UACB.

END

MWD:LAC

(3)

1 - Chicago (Info)  
1 - Springfield (Info)

SAC  
 ASAC  
 CC  
 ASST CC  
 STENO SOP  
 C-#1  
 C-#2  
 C-#3  
 C-#4  
 C-#5  
 C-#6  
 C-#7  
 S-#1  
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 S-#3  
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 S-#7

b6  
b7C

98-1880-4/A

13

Dolan  
Sordt  
(In Info) Jr

Date

TO: CHIEF CLERK

---

**Subject**

---

## Aliases

---

**Address**

Birth Date      Birthplace

Exact Spelling

#### All References

**Main Subversive Case Files Only**

Subversive References Only

**Main Criminal Case Files Only**

**Criminal References Only:**

Main Subversive (If no Main, List all Subversive References)

Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)

Requested by

## Squad

### Extension

File No.

---

**Searched by**

(date)

---

**Consolidated by:**

(date).

---

Reviewed by

(date)

### File Review Symbols

I - Identical  
NI - Not Identical

? - Not identifiable  
U - Unavailable reference

Office Memorandum - United States Government

To: Director, FBI (62-245) DATE: 11/6/58  
From: SAC, Springfield (62-1426)

BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS  
RACIAL MATTERS.

Re Bureau letter to Albany 10/23/58.

Enclosed for the Bureau and each continental offices are two copies of letterhead memorandum dated November 6, 1958, at Springfield, Illinois, pertaining to case entitled "UNSUB; Bombing of Jewish Temple Anshai Emeth, Peoria, Illinois, October 14, 1958, MISC. INFORMATION CONCERNING", Springfield File #62-1418.

2 - Bureau (62-245) (encl. 4)  
2 - All Continental Offices (encl. 2) *pp*  
2 - Springfield  
JPB/plh  
(108)

1.C.C. in 98-1892

98-1890-429

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED <i>gr</i>	FILED <i>gr</i>
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*gr* *gr* *gr*



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No. 62-1418

Springfield, Illinois  
November 6, 1958

*all info relevant*  
UNKNOWN SUBJECT;  
Bombing of Jewish Temple,  
Anshai Emeth, Peoria,  
Illinois, October 14, 1958  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION  
CONCERNING

At approximately 12:30 AM, Tuesday, October 14, 1958, an explosion occurred in the basement stairwell of the Jewish Temple Anshai Emeth, Peoria, Illinois. Damage was limited to broken window panes. The extent of the damage amounted to approximately \$95.00.

Investigation reflects that the explosion was caused by a bomb consisting of a galvanized steel pipe nipple, 7" long and 2" in diameter, capped on both ends with pipe caps. The explosive used has been determined by the FBI Laboratory to be a low-order type such as black powder. The bomb was detonated by "Orange Wax Clover" dynamite fuse manufactured by the Ensign-Bickford Company, Simsbury, Connecticut.

This fuse, according to the FBI Laboratory, has wide distribution. The combined length of three pieces of fuse submitted to the Laboratory is approximately 65" and according to the Laboratory, this length would have a burning time of 3.6 minutes.

The above-described pipe nipple is distinctive in that it is believed to be commercially manufactured rather than a pipe separately cut and threaded. It has very limited commercial use and it is not stocked in large quantities by plumbing suppliers. It is rarely used by local plumbers.

The pipe caps are 2" malleable iron type believed manufactured by the Union Malleable Manufacturing Company, Ashland, Ohio.

There are no specific logical suspects in this case.

This is furnished for your information and is not to be disseminated to unauthorized persons or agencies.

88-1890-477

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
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FBI - CHICAGO	

*[Handwritten signatures and initials over the stamp]*

*1.c.c. in 38-1890*

11-10-58

1 re: I. C. I. Bulletin Notified 11-3-58

2 Report of A.O.C. Midwest  
Dept. Chicago, Ill. 11-3-58.

Not binding

3-17-41

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 10 1958	
CHICAGO	

File No. 98-1890-403

Date Received 11-12-58

From

b6  
b7C

(Address of contributor)

By SA

(Name of special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes  No

Description:

The A.D.T. Bulletin  
October 1958.



## THE SOUTH: *New Field for an Old Game*

**The professional anti-Semite is capitalizing  
on the anguish of the South's dilemma.**

By ARNOLD FORSTER

The Temple, Atlanta, Ga., October 1958—  
"The South is no longer less tainted . . ."

**A**NTI-SEMITIC campaign, constantly increasing in intensity, is today being fought in the South. It is submerged in the broad canvas of the war over desegregation. But it is, nonetheless, a furious battle, making use of all the tensions of the day.

The professional anti-Semite is at work in the South as never before. The issues of desegregation give him his sanction for operating. But they are not his real concern. His movements and materials are more anti-Semitic than anti-Negro. His central theme is that the "communist-Jew" is behind the drive for integration, the cause of all social upheavals. Judging from the quantity and content of the anti-Semite's material in use in the South today, his efforts in 1958 lead to these conclusions:

"Southern Jews can no longer maintain that the South is less tainted by organized anti-Semitism than any other section of the country. On the contrary, in the atmosphere of the troubled South today there is more potential for danger than anywhere else in the United States.

The finding of the Anti-Defamation League nationally that organized anti-Semitism is at low ebb, announced ten

years ago and repeated annually, must now be changed because of the situation in the South.

The anti-Semitic slogans and statements used in the South were not necessarily born there; in fact, most have been imported from the North. But they are all tailored to fit today's problems, to appeal to the emotions of Southerners disturbed, confused or angry over issues of desegregation. Here is a sampling of what they say, taken from the writings and speeches of anti-Semites, North and South:

"The right of self-government has been taken away from a sovereign state because of an erroneous decision made by the Supreme Court . . . under pressure of the Jew-financed NAACP,"—Gerald L. K. Smith.

"Jewish obsession with race-mixing often (reaches) neurotic extremes . . . Jewish spokesmen tirelessly use the big lie in an effort to soften up white resistance to race mongrelization"—*The Virginian*.

"Communist Jewish conspiracy is plotting the overthrow of white-Christian mankind"—Rear Admiral (Rtd.) John Crommelin.

"Miami is the first battleground in

Florida, and the enemy is a three-letter word, JEW"—Bill Hendrix, Florida Ku Klux Klan.

And, in dubious explanation of recent bombings of Jewish community buildings in several cities in the South, *The American Nationalist* said:

"It would not be the first time that troublemaking Jews bombed or burned their own churches, synagogues, union halls, etc., to attract sympathy. The tactic is an old one."

THERE ARE about 40 organized anti-Semitic groups operating within the South today. About 15 of these, perhaps, are only paper fronts which do mail distribution of hate materials. All these groups are to be found among three general classifications of organizations fighting desegregation—white citizens' councils, the Klans, and other extremist movements.

A national citizens council convention was held in August in Montgomery, Alabama. Roy Harris, publisher of the *Augusta Courier*, was elected president by delegates from ten Southern states. The

Arnold Forster is ADL's general counsel and national civil rights director.



councils' general headquarters in Jackson, Mississippi; give the appearance of being well organized and financed.

In other words, the citizens councils have now crystallized into virtually a single South-wide movement. But the chapters themselves maintain a large degree of autonomy. This fact accounts for the difference in attitude toward Jews from one council to the next. In one area, a council may avoid anti-Semitism completely, even talk about the brotherhood of all white men, no matter what their religion. In another area, a council may distribute the most vulgar type of anti-Semitic material. In still others, anti-Semitism may be limited to oral expression on the part of council leaders or members.

The Ku Klux Klan, although it has gained much newspaper coverage, is essentially a fragmented gutter-type movement consisting of small bands of men with little real leadership ability. In the long view, it appears to be a dwindling group; the only unit of any substance is headed by Eldon Edwards, with headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia. Klan-membership is considerably less than that of the citizens councils. A major distinction between the two types of groups is that the Klan operates on a street-corner level, the citizens council on the level of the state house.

Organizations in the third classification of extremists can usually be identified by their names. Typical are the new National Committee to Free America from Jewish Domination, the revived Knights of the White Camellia, the National States

Rights Party, and the Seaboard White Citizens Council which, despite its name, is an extremist group without any connection with the organized citizens council movement. There are about fifteen to seventeen of these groups and they are run by a dozen full-time or professional agitators. Among their leaders are such

notorious figures as John Kasper and Admiral Crommelin. These groups appear to engage in a loose working alliance; they share sucker lists, exchange mailings, and confer informally. These groups, which by no means represent a mass movement, seem to be of slightly higher caliber than Klan elements. The membership appears

## THE PUBLICATIONS

These anti-Semitic publications have been most frequently used in Southern tension situations:

### From the North:

*The American Nationalist*, Inglewood, California. Published by 37-year-old Frank Britton and distributed in great quantities by citizens councils all over the South. Britton has been denounced by the California American Legion as "an obscene professional bigot and supporter of such professional hatemongers as Gerald L. K. Smith and Robert Williams."

*Common Sense*, Union, New Jersey. Published by Conde McGinley. Both publication and publisher have been condemned as un-American by a Congressional committee and by veterans, civic and religious groups. Said the House Committee on Un-American Activities on December 17, 1954: "This publication represents a modern example of the racketeers who made a business out of un-American hate propaganda during the 1930's."

*The White Sentinel*, St. Louis, Missouri. Publication of the National Citizens Protective Association, which also publishes a clip sheet for Southern editors called the *White American News Service*. Edited for a long time by John Hamilton, a former lieutenant of Gerald L. K. Smith, the paper's editor is now listed as Helen Wolf. *The White Sentinel* has specialized—with startling success—in a campaign for boy-

cott of nationally advertised products whose makers allegedly contributed to anti-segregation organizations.

### Originating in the South:

*The Virginian*, Newport News, Virginia. Formerly published by the Virginia League, now defunct, this is now an independent, pro-segregation, blatantly anti-Semitic monthly. Its publisher is Lacey Jeffreys, its editor William Stephenson, both in their late 20's.

*Georgia Tribune*, Columbus, Georgia. This publication dates back to 1932 when it was published under the name "Trumpet." Through the years, its publisher, E. G. (Parson Jack) Johnston, has been a staunch supporter of the Klan.

*Thunderbolt*, Jeffersonville, Indiana (Louisville, Ky. area). (See box, page 3.) Calls itself "the official racial nationalist organ of the National States Rights Party." Members of NSRP also receive *The White Sentinel* and *The Virginian* as a concomitant of membership.

*Don Bell Report* and *Closer Up*, Palm Beach, Florida. Since the retirement of Upson Close, these two newsletters are edited by his associate, Don Bell, a former newsman discharged from a Tulsa, Oklahoma, radio station for having recommended anti-Semitic literature, published by Gerald L. K. Smith, to his listeners. Last year, Bell and Close distributed an old anti-Semitic canard against the Kol Nidre prayer.

**the A.D.L. bulletin**  
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to be somewhat more literate, their leaders a shade more articulate than those of the Klan.

IT IS IN this third group of extremists that much of the organized anti-Semitic work is done. In fact, were it not for their anti-Semitism, these groups would have little reason to exist. If segregation activities alone were their interest, the citizens councils or Klans would provide adequate haven.

The anti-Semitic elements within these three classifications are pumping a fresh supply of hate from the North into the side-streams of Southern life. Conde McGinley's outrageously anti-Semitic *Common Sense* is particularly in evidence in the South. *The American Nationalist* and *The White Sentinel* are also distributed in huge quantities. A new publication is *Thunderbolt*, printed in Jeffersonville, Indiana. (And some Southern organizations have even reached up to the Connecticut office of the Constitutional Education League to get pro-segregation pamphlets available from the office of Joseph Kamp.)

Purely of Southern origin is *The Virginian*, published in Newport News, Virginia. This is a relatively slick and impressive looking publication which grew out of segregation activities but has since added anti-Semitism to its line. (The Israel Cohen hoax first appeared in print in *The Virginian*.) Also purely local is the *Georgia Tribune*, published in Columbus.

Most of the distribution of hate literature in the South is done by the three categories of Southern organizations which buy them, in bulk, from their publishers. Local citizens council units often make such purchases. The National States Rights Party supplies *The White Sentinel* and *The Virginian* to its members when they join the party's ranks. Admiral Crommelin bought thousands of copies of McGinley's *Common Sense* for distribution during his campaign in the Spring of 1958.

Mail subscription to hate literature accounts for the next largest amount of distribution. Hand-to-hand distribution accounts for only a minor part.

FOR SOME YEARS now anti-Semitic organizations had been developing a furtive character in the United States. In fact, to one extent or another, organized anti-Semitism in the United States seemed almost to have gone underground. In the South today a reverse process has set in. At public meetings conducted by John Kasper, expressions of anti-Semitism are loud and raucous. In other places, too, there seems to be open defiance of what had been a growing tradition of tolerance for all religious minority groups. One

## Echoes of *THE THUNDERBOLT*

BACK IN 1946 and 1947, a storm-troop organization called the Columbians—replete with uniforms, armbands and thunderbolt (instead of swastika) insignia—flashed across the nation's front pages. After a short and notorious life, it dropped into oblivion.

While it was in existence, its raucous, street-brawling followers managed to publish a few issues of a sheet called "The Thunderbolt—The White Man's Viewpoint." The masthead of volume one, number one, issued in Atlanta in August 1946, is reproduced right, top.

The Columbians were led by Emory Burke, who later served time in prison for some of his rabble-rousing in the streets of Atlanta, and by one Homer Loomis, Jr., a New York society-type playboy whose hatred of Jews was something less than genteel.

Loomis soon disappeared from the public eye. But Burke, while awaiting the outcome of his appeal to a higher court, embarked on a brief career as a henchman of Gerald L. K. Smith, the old pro of hate-peddlers, and then retired to prison at Reidsville, Ga. Smith pleaded for funds to assist Burke's wife and children, whose picture was published in "The Cross and the Flag." Conde McGinley's "Common Sense" also solicited funds for the Burke family, and another grand old man of the hate movement, retired General George Van Horn Moseley, asked Georgia officials to pardon Burke.

Burke emerged from jail a few years ago, and has since managed to keep his name out of print, although it is believed that he still keeps in touch with some of his old cronies.

All of which is by way of introducing the exhibit right, bottom, the masthead of a new publication called—of all things—"The Thunderbolt—The White Man's Viewpoint." It is the official organ of a new group called the National States Rights Party which has headquarters in Jeffersonville, Indiana, and apparently has another office in Knoxville. The first issue of "The Thunderbolt" (1958 version) appeared early this summer, after the N.S.R.P. was formed from a merger of the so-called United White Party and a number of other segregationist groups.

The first issue of the 1958 "Thunderbolt" urged that retired Admiral John G. Crommelin of Alabama be drafted to run for

President of the United States in 1960. Crommelin's blatant use of anti-Semitism on television in his recent unsuccessful campaign for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in Alabama is one of the



COLUMBIANS ORGANIZE  
TO SAVE WHITE SUPREMACY

Columbians' Thunderbolt—1946



N.S.R.P.'s Thunderbolt—1958

more sordid chapters in the state's political history.

The platform of the National States Rights Party, however, is a politely-phrased version of Crommelin's own outspokenly racist platform. The N.S.R.P. platform, it is noted, states: "We approve the removal of all alien minorities, dissatisfied with our American way of life and the republic for which we stand." The word Jew does not, however, appear in the N.S.R.P. platform, although a number of N.S.R.P. leaders have long records in the anti-Semitic hate movement.

In any event, some dedicated, if misguided, soul in the National States Rights Party has kept the Columbian flame alive and sputtering. At least, that poor soul has preserved—through a dozen years—the masthead of the old Columbians publication of 1946, and has exhumed it in this season of strife in the Southland.

Sunday this summer, for example, there was simultaneous picketing by extremist groups of the White House in Washington, D. C., the *Atlanta Constitution* in Georgia and the *Louisville Courier-Journal* in Kentucky. In each case the same literature was on hand, bearing the imprint of the National Committee to Free America from Jewish Domination.

To date, the more extreme anti-Semitic utterances and activities in the South have been rejected by the great bulk of the Southern press and Southerners them-

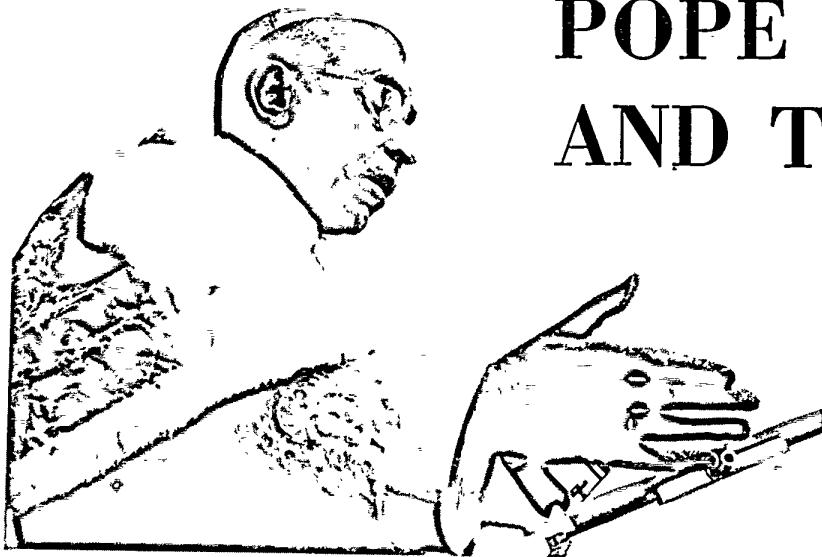
selves. This has been true particularly when the backgrounds of those responsible, and their motives, have been exposed.

But in the charged atmosphere of the South today, tense and troubled over desegregation, the professional anti-Semite has found a new, huge marketplace for his wares. No matter how remote his charges are from reality, they are made persistently and shrilly. No one can yet assess their impact on the minds of Southern Christians, traditionally tolerant and hospitable to Jews in their midst.

*"...They should be welcomed as friends."*

# POPE PIUS XII AND THE JEWS

By JOSEPH L. LICHTEN



ON JUNE 4, 1944, when the Allies entered Rome, the Jewish News Bulletin of the British Eighth Army spoke out:

"To the everlasting credit of the people of Rome, and the Roman Catholic Church, the lot of the Jews has been made easier by their truly Christian offers of assistance and shelter. Even now, many still remain in places which opened their doors to hide them from the fate of deportation to certain death. . . . The full story of the help given to our people by the Church cannot be told for obvious reasons, until after the war."

Today, 496 million Catholics all over the world, among them almost 35 million Americans, mourn the passing of their spiritual leader, Pope Pius XII. Representatives of other religions extend their profound sympathy to the Catholic world on its great loss. And today, almost fifteen years later, much more can be told about Pope Pius XII and his efforts in behalf of Jews at critical moments in world history.

It is known today that Pius XII was, to a large extent, personally instrumental in organized action to help Jewish victims of Nazism and Fascism. He made clear his profound concern in many ways. After the liberation of Rome, while there was apprehension over the fate of Jewish prisoners in Nazi-Fascist hands in Northern Italy and Germany, he made one of his most fervent pleas for brotherhood:

"For centuries the Jews have been most unjustly treated and despised. It is time they were treated with justice and humanity. God wills it and the Church wills it. St. Paul tells us that the Jews are our brothers. Instead of being treated as strangers, they should be welcomed as friends."

Eugenio Cardinal Pacelli became Pontiff six months before the beginning of

World War II. For a long time, he realized that the world was on the brink of the bloodiest war in history. The preservation of peace—"the fairest of all God's gifts"—was his driving concern. His temper and reactions were controlled by an acute, brilliant mind trained in the diplomatic service of the Vatican. It was a mind simultaneously active on several levels—diplomatic, humanitarian, charitable. During the early years of his reign, he made very few solemn political declarations lest he contribute to the angers and dissension of the world. His interest was not war, but peace.

But his opposition to Nazism and his efforts to help Jews in Europe were well known to the suffering world. Despite the fact that Cardinal Pacelli had spent 12 years in Germany as a Papal Nuncio and was instrumental in signing a Concordat between Germany and the Vatican, both Hitler and Mussolini—through a violent press campaign—tried to prevent his election as new Pontiff.

The day after his election, the *Berlin Morgenpost* said: "The election of Cardinal Pacelli is not accepted with favor in Germany because he was always opposed to Nazism and practically determined the policies of the Vatican under his predecessor."

After the war started, on March 11, 1940, Von Ribbentrop, after a formal request for an audience, was received by the Pope. The German Foreign Secretary went into a lengthy harangue on the invincibility of the Third Reich, the inevitability of a Nazi victory, and the futility of Papal alignment with the enemies of the Fuehrer.

The Pope listened patiently and im-

passively to the very end of Von Ribbentrop's speech. Then he opened an enormous register on his desk and, in perfect German, began a recital of the catalogue of persecutions inflicted by the Third Reich upon individuals in Poland. He listed the date, place and precise details of each crime. The audience was terminated, the Pope's position clear.

Pius XII's humanitarian efforts to ease the lot of the Jews continued throughout the war. French, Dutch, Ukrainian bishops acted on behalf of Jews on instructions from the Pope. Their success or failure was determined, to a large extent, by the degree of cooperation received from the local population.

The Holy See established several offices devoted to rescue work among the victims of Nazis—including, of course, Jews. The Relief Commission and Commission for Help to Refugees were among them. The three letters—U.I.V. (Uffizio Informazioni Vaticano—Vatican Office of Information) are remembered by hundreds of thousands who first heard them in connection with news of relatives who had been missing, interned, or enslaved.

When the Fascist regime in Italy started to expel Jewish citizens from governmental and scientific positions, the Pope invited many of them to the Vatican. The president and two professors of the University of Rome and a famous geographer, all Jews ousted by the Fascists, received important positions in the Vatican City. Bernard Berenson received asylum in a villa near Florence, which belonged to the Minister of the Holy See to the Republic of San Marino. Under the flag of the Vatican's diplomatic immunity, he and his family lived there until British and American troops arrived in the late summer of 1944.

When Rabbi Herzog appealed to Pius XII from Jerusalem, the Pontiff answered that he would do "all in my power to end the persecution of the Jews."

Dr. Lichten, director of ADL's foreign language department, is a specialist in international and ethnic affairs.

Thousands of Jewish refugees poured into Vatican City; thousands of others sought shelter in the basilicas and other buildings of the Holy See outside the Vatican wall. No less than 15,000 were sheltered at Castel Gandolfo. The Pope sent by hand a letter to the bishops instructing them to lift the enclosure from convents and monasteries so that they could become refuges for the Jews. When the Nazis forbade ritual slaughter, the Pope sent *shohetim* into Vatican City to perform the ritual slaughter there and store food for Jews sheltered there. Throughout the city, priests and nuns often at great personal risk smuggled Jews to places of sanctuary in churches, monasteries and other institutions. More than 180 places of refuge were made available in Rome and secret asylum given to more than 7000 fugitive Jews.

As a result of these activities, often reported in the official press of the Holy See, the Fascist press even referred to the *Osservatore Romano* as "a mouthpiece of the Jews."

At one point, Hitler threatened to enter Vatican City. The German Ambassador in Rome talked him out of it.

Once, the Chief Rabbi of Rome was summoned and told that he was expected to deliver to German authorities—by noon of the following day—one million lire and one hundred pounds of gold. If he failed, the Nazis said, they would order the immediate dispersal of Jews—which meant atrocities and death. The Jewish community of Rome did not have one hundred pounds of gold and the Chief Rabbi appealed for help to Pius XII. The Pope immediately instructed the Vatican treasurer to raise whatever amount was still needed. In less than a day, by melting down religious vessels, one hundred pounds of gold were raised.

Italian Jews know how much they owed to Pius XII. A prominent Jewish citizen of Rome declared: "Our Catholic brothers have done more for us than we can ever do to repay." And another Jew, at a meeting of the National Committee of Liberation, said: "It was in the name of the frankest feeling of Brotherhood that the Church did its utmost to rescue our threatened people from destruction. The supreme ecclesiastical authorities and all those priests who suffered for us in imprisonment and in concentration camps have our eternal gratitude."

After the war, Pius XII addressed a group of European Jews who had come to the Vatican to thank him "for his generosity on their behalf during their persecution." The Pope, obviously moved by the demonstration, told them that the Church ". . . could rise above all narrow and arbitrary limits created by human selfishness and racial passions."

## THIS MONTH

OCTOBER

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT

### Legacy Award

ADL BULLETIN readers are aware of the contributions made by TV, radio, newspapers, magazines, stage, screen and other mass media to the cause of good intergroup relations. For the past two years, the ADL BULLETIN has been detailing some of these contributions in its articles on the mass media. ("Editing the Airwaves" on page 6 is the latest in the series.) Now, to formally acknowledge some of the outstanding efforts of the mass media, the ADL National Commission has voted to present the 1958 America's Democratic Legacy Award to three great representatives of the field of communications:

—Look Magazine

—The New York Times

—The Columbia Broadcasting System

In previous years, the awards have gone to outstanding individuals—such as President Eisenhower and Truman, and Eleanor Roosevelt—and to the Carnegie, Rockefeller and Ford Foundations. Last year's winner was the 85th Congress for its passage of civil rights legislation.



The 1958 silver medallions will be presented to Gardner Cowles, president of Look, Orville E. Dryfoos, president of the New York Times and Dr. Frank Stanton, president of CBS at an award luncheon on Sunday, December 7 as part of the 1958 annual meeting of the ADL National Commission and committees. (December 4-7 at the Savoy Hilton Hotel in New York.) CBS is contributing a national hour-long network dramatic show. The broadcast will also feature the actual presentation of the ADL awards.

### The Atlanta Bombing

THE BLAST that shattered The Temple (Reform Jewish congregation) on Peachtree Street in Atlanta, Ga., was heard miles away. It occurred between 3:30 and 3:45 a.m., Sunday morning, October 12. The building was empty and there were no personal injuries. Damage was heavy, estimated at about \$200,000. The blast was set off by explosives placed behind a concrete column at a side entrance.

Police moved rapidly. A total of \$8,250 was offered for the arrest and conviction of those responsible; \$5,000 of it by the Atlanta Journal-Constitution, \$2,000 by the First National Bank of Atlanta; \$250 by the State of Georgia (the legal state limit) and \$1,000 by the city of Atlanta. Mayor Hartsfield said this amount was in addition to the \$55,700 pledged by officials of Southern cities as a reward for bringing such dynamiters to justice. (This was pledged in May at a conference of officials of 37 Southern cities.)

ADL's Atlanta office worked closely with the police; it also maintained close contact

with Jewish community leaders in the city. ADL turned over to Atlanta police a list of anti-Semitic extremists in the area. ADL's national office was a focal point for investigative leads and a prime source for the flow of background information on anti-Semitic organizations and individuals who might have had a tie-in with the bombing.

President Eisenhower immediately expressed the nation's shock over The Temple bombing when he said, in New York, on October 12: "We must all share in the feeling of horror that anyone should want to desecrate a place of religion, be it a chapel, a cathedral, a mosque, a church or a synagogue." The President said that he was asking J. Edgar Hoover to send him comprehensive reports on latest developments in the search for the bombers.

A sense of outrage swept across the nation. Civic and religious leaders of all faiths, north and south, urged immediate measures to put a halt to the criminal outbreak; they also expressed their sympathy to Atlanta's Jewish community.

On Monday, October 13, ADL's national chairman Henry Edward Schultz said that ADL investigation indicated that the Atlanta, as well as the Nashville, Miami, and Jacksonville bombings last spring appeared to be the work of a group of old-line anti-Semitic agitators who "have drawn in younger and more daring recruits." He added: "It is significant that in all the cities, except Nashville, where there have been bombings of Jewish institutions, no efforts have yet been made to desegregate the schools. We now believe the attacks upon synagogues to be an organized plan on the part of this group. Their purpose is as much anti-Semitic as it is violent opposition to school integration."

The Atlanta bombing bore similarities to previous blasts. At the time of the explosion, the United Press International news service received an anonymous telephone call from a person identifying himself as "General Gordon of the Confederate Underground." He said, "We have just blown up a temple," and added that there would be other such incidents. "This is the last empty building I'll blow up in Atlanta," he said.

(Previous synagogue bombings were also accompanied by anonymous telephone calls from the "Confederate Underground." They also occurred in the early Sunday morning hours and appeared to be highly skilled demolition jobs.)

Principal suspects arrested and indicted on October 17 have been identified with the National States Rights Party. (See exhibit page 3, on "The Thunderbolt.") Both Wallace H. Allen and George Bright were earlier arrested for picketing the Atlanta Journal-Constitution on July 27. Allen owns and runs the Wallace Allen Advertising Agency in Atlanta but his agency is not known in the advertising trade. Bright is a draftsman reportedly employed by an architectural firm in Atlanta. Robert and Richard Bowling have been active, in the past, in the Christian Anti-Jewish Party, headed by Jesse B. Stoner and Edward Fields, which flourished in the late 40's and early 50's. It staged a demonstration, complete with anti-Semitic placards, in front of the White House in August 1954. Kenneth Griffin is an auditor in the Georgia State Income Tax Division. He was also one of the pickets who tried to parade be-

Continued on page 8

# Editing The Airwaves



By STOCKTON HELFFRICH



**I**N THIS COUNTRY matters racial have had a great influence on radio and television programming policies. And vice versa, radio and television programming policies have had a great influence—for the better—on matters racial.

In the broadcasting industry, as everywhere else, some men did at times—and sometimes still do—cause hurt to men of other races and were challenged for it. In different ways and to different degrees they have worked to remedy these faults and failures.

In broadcasting, both radio and television, but especially TV, the potential to do something harmful or beneficial to intergroup amity is conceivably greater than in any other medium at this time. The presence in a television broadcast of a cruel stereotype is so immediate in one's living room, so pervasive, so irretrievable, so *shared* coast-to-coast, border-to-border, as to be of enormous significance. Conversely, a constructive view of ethnic differences, the mere matter-of-fact projection of racial specifics with human dignity inherent in the handling, is immediate, pervasive, irretrievable and, in coast-to-coast simultaneity, of enormous significance.

Because such interplay exists between broadcasting and racial developments in

**How to treat minority groups? A top TV and radio editor discusses his standards of judgment.**

the United States, broadcasting's responsibilities are surely as heavy as those of other arts and other media reflecting social movements generally. Broadcasters have learned from experience exactly where they were giving hurt and where they seemed to be falling short of their good intentions. So did Hollywood. So have newspapers and other media of mass communication.

"Life With Luigi" brought one broadcaster signs of audience resistance not only in spontaneous mail but in editorials in such papers as *Il Progresso Italico* and the *Italian-American Guardian*. It also brought some censure from a professional critic, Jack Gould of *The New York Times*. All broadcasting networks received courteous letters from the Japanese-American Citizens League itemizing, among other things, specific feature films the organization labeled unworthy of television exploitation because of stereotypes.

Clearly a major pattern influencing broadcasting policy decisions in the racial field is (1) the expression to broadcasters of hurt by those who are hurt and (2) refinements of these protests as articulated by leading theologians, philosophers, sociologists, etc. First come the charges of wrong, then social reaction and evaluation, and then the development of attitudes and policies which do something in the direction of change.

Think of the more obvious stereotypes as background for our considerations here: Italian gangsters, Irish drunks, Chinese laundrymen, avaricious Jews, lazy Negroes, bad Injuns, Japanese spies, Russian revolutionaries, etc. Fear of their damaging effects immediately motivates minority resistance to each of them, and understandably. Justification for the fear may vary, granted; understanding the background to the fear helps in determining how seriously to take it in each case.

Recall recent Italian resistance to motion picture exploitation of Ernest Hem-

ingway's "Farewell To Arms." Consider French resistance to the film about the Dreyfus case with Paul Muni. In both instances the plot details tended to create an assumption of intended injury even in frameworks untypical of such provocation.

RACE as an area for editorial attention is similar to other issues where broadcasting policies jell in deference to the sensibilities of those affected. An important example is the field of mental and emotional illness. Recall some of the spoofing of the mentally ill. Today to most of us who like to think ourselves enlightened, such practice is anachronistic. But it is a surprising fact that only within the past decade has a material change taken place in mass media reflections of public attitudes on mental illness. This is true even for Broadway, where, generally speaking, avant-garde attitudes prevail. Only eight years ago a play called "The Curious Savage" was produced in New York City. It was intended as a light-handed exploitation of mental and emotional peculiarities to tweak the so-called normal. Brooks Atkinson gave it a public spank-ing:

"This column would like to suggest that 'The Curious Savage' is . . . in bad taste, and that the delusions and crotches of people who are mentally ill are not generally amusing."

Most of us today have seen the statistics on mental illness in this country. We are willing to take the word of the mental-health educators that the current problem revolves largely around overcoming a continuing fear of the mentally ill on the part of their relatives and business associates. Broadcasters' policies, therefore, reflect this countrywide understanding.

The more we become mentally and emotionally stable ourselves, the less can we hurt anyone who is clearly less so. And there is a parallel in the racial and

Stockton Helffrich is director of the continuity acceptance department of the National Broadcasting Company—its chief "arbiter of good taste."

ethnic issues: the more we mature in respect to the importance of racial amity, the less we can tolerate the damaging racial stereotype.

The catch develops, however, when the gate-keepers of this world—creative people reflecting reality in their art and editorial personnel delegated to screen it—tackle the difficult, often subtle task of trying to apply these enlightened attitudes. In broadcasting, for instance, the ground rules are noble enough if the sensitivities of these who must follow them are sufficiently reliable.

Specifically, the code of the National Association of Broadcasters which guides most responsible broadcasters forbids:

"words (especially slang) derisive of any race, color, creed, nationality or national derivation, except wherein such usage would be for the specific purpose of effective dramatization such as combating prejudice."

Similarly, the NBC network has its own ground rules:

"All program material presents with dignity and objectivity the varying aspects of race, creed, color and national origin. The history, institutions and citizens of all nations are fairly represented."

Editors, even with good intentions, are human beings with good and bad points. No matter how worthy a printed policy sounds, reliable implementation of it is complicated. Ideas vary on what constitutes "good" or "bad" censorship. There can be understandable difficulties when it comes to distinguishing the one from the other. Harold Braverman was not being academically rhetorical in the February 1955 ADL BULLETIN when he asked "What constitutes a stereotype?" What indeed? What determines an editor's position, right or wrong, on mass exposure of, say, Charlie Chan, Oliver Twist, Amos 'n' Andy, The Merchant of Venice or Mrs. Nussbaum of Fred Allen fame?

During the past twenty years, shifts in emphasis have occurred in the editorial positions of leading broadcasters' continuity acceptance offices. They were conditioned by objective realities and by the careful attention directed to those realities in our society by a variety of dedicated thinkers. Take the Harold Braverman article mentioned earlier and let me paraphrase it. He suggested in effect that many racial interpretations in the arts constitute stereotypes but are significant chiefly in terms of whether or not they contain malice. His position was and, I gather, still would be, that a "Molly Goldberg" as played by the superb Gertrude Berg constitutes a stereotype but not one with malice in it nor with potential for doing any damage. It is a stereotype you can take to your heart and make the most of.

Suppose, though, editors did take the position that Mrs. Berg's interpretation,

a stereotype, contains destructive elements? A net objective result could be in the direction researched by Henry Popkin in a 1952 issue of *Commentary* under the title "The Vanishing Jew of Our Popular Culture." He found that roughly only 10-20% of the characters in motion pictures, magazine fiction and radio and television drama were ethnic deviants, whereas their actual proportions in the U. S. population were estimated as between 35-40%. This leads to the risk that new generations, given over-zealous editorial protectiveness, may be raised with a stereotype of the non-existence of the Jew!

LIKENING the handling of Jewish life generally with the treatment of "Molly Goldberg" is not to suggest that total editorial unanimity prevails. It does, however, help to explain the difficulty of setting a fixed editorial position. There is always the editorial risk of going too far, particularly under the influence of hypersensitive, thin-skinned "pressure." Such "pressure" or lack of it serves, incidentally, as a fascinating barometer of the emotional atmosphere in one's audience. Earlier this year, for instance, Lou Holtz was a guest on the Jack Paar Show and told in dialect a funny story about the stock character named Lapidus. Holtz based the yarn on the occasion of the big elevator-operator strike in New York City and how it affected three Jews who were sharing a room on the thirtieth floor of a big hotel. As they plodded up those thirty flights, they agreed that each of the three, for ten of the flights, would make a contribution to the spirits, the morale, of all. Holtz drew upon the cultural background of Jews for some character delineation, all of it ingratiating in the same sense that "Molly Goldberg" inspires affection. The payoff was from Lapidus who had amused his comrades for the last ten flights. His topper, the biggest joke of all: he had forgotten the room key!

I do not believe that Mr. Paar planned a test case around a bit of Jewish dialect humor. We haven't inquired and don't

think it too important, frankly. The point is that it was done, it was accepted, it was enjoyed—and it did no damage discernible to any thinking man.

This is not to suggest editors should now go soft and overlook the anti-Semitic joke. It does tend to confirm an intriguing heading in the March 12, 1958 *Variety*: "Jewishness No Longer 'Touchy'." The article covers such things as Montgomery Clift's role in "The Young Lions" as the Jewish boy in conflict with his Army buddies.

The *Variety* item and the Holtz-Lapidus story on the Paar program reflect important changes in American life. As reflections of our growth as a nation they bode exceptionally well for the future. They don't, however, justify visionary optimism. In broadcasting circles, we have learned from experience that there is always some individual or group at variance with something in a broadcast for which we must assume responsibility.

As for our feelings about the calculated editorial risks, and our audience's feelings in reaction to them, allow me to offer a recent example.

On March 24th of this year, Hallmark produced an original TV drama called "Little Moon of Alban," starring Julie Harris. It enjoyed overwhelming critical favor, not to mention heavy favorable mail from viewers. Interestingly, however, it sparked a handful of obviously spontaneous letters dissenting strongly from those of us who liked the show. Most typical in this adverse group was one from a professional couple in Pennsylvania who described themselves as "non-Irish Protestants" offended by what they deemed "Roman Catholic propaganda."

Not to bog down in a mess of mixed or even straight metaphor, but surely this is a business of inability to separate the sheep from the goats, the men from the boys, the letter from the spirit. I am a "non-Irish Protestant" myself, and doubtless am somewhere near average in my approaches to Catholics, but with it all, in principle, found myself at strong vari-

Continued on page 8



Harris, Warfield, Paar—"The context must be considered."

## AIRWAVES

Continued from page 7

ance, with such strongly worded disapproval reaching NBC.

NBC, like other responsible broadcasters, clearly makes every effort to avoid sectarian partisanship, as much as bias against any segment of the audience. On the other hand, even allowing for the fact that it is impossible to please everybody, all must concede that some of the greatest art available to humanity is cloaked in specific ethnic and national, or cultural idioms. Julie Harris and "Little Moon of Alban" you could eat up!

But no one in an editorial job like ours pretends to undue surprise that there were some who felt otherwise. Not only do members of minorities speak up in their own defense but so also do those who, as here, object to material on the ground that it is over-friendly to a minority. They express themselves as finding irksome and maudlin those highly sentimental approaches that *some* creative people have made to, say, the "regular guy," Catholic priest or nun. As a matter of taste, Catholic and non-Catholic alike might agree on a few cloying examples of that kind. But does this mean that, in the framework of a faith or a religious attitude some of us may not espouse, there is no possibility of artistic expression of particular importance to us? Should we reject Magnani in "The Awakening," William Warfield in "Green Pastures," and so on?

Those who disapproved of "Alban" tended to isolate out of its context in a superb series of offerings, by that particular sponsor, one drama that used elements disturbing to their strong preconceived feelings.

But isn't it encouraging, and of key significance, that mail reaching NBC on "Alban," along with favorable comment in the columns of the professional critics, included one from a man whose first name was Denis and whose last was obviously Irish and who summed its importance up in a mere five lines:

"I was born in Ireland—my wife is an American Protestant. Your 'Little Moon of Alban' transcended all racial and religious barriers. As one who grew up in what, with magnificent understatement, the Irish called 'The Troubles,' I can congratulate you on the dialogue and the correct historical settings. To everyone of you congratulations and thanks."

Well, to the clearer thinkers in our audience, our thanks in kind. We've learned from you and we believe reflections of that learning in our editorial judgments will help to spread "the word."

A Legacy Gift to ADL will help you perpetuate your faith in the American dream. Write to: Legacy Development Committee, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

## THIS MONTH

Continued from page 5

fore the Atlanta Journal-Constitution in July.

The indictments, which came after five days of investigation, alleged that the defendants "did wilfully and maliciously destroy" the synagogue. Georgia law permits the death penalty for conviction on the charge.

Luther Corley, a carpenter's helper, was also arrested in connection with the Atlanta bombing. He was one of the pickets arrested at the time of the newspaper demonstration. (The pickets carried signs bearing the name, "National Committee to Free America from Jewish Domination.") Corley was not indicted for The Temple bombing.

Police investigators expressed the belief that when the Atlanta bombing is solved, similar bombings in Florida, Tennessee and other Southern states would also be cleared up, because "there is a pattern in each pointing to over-all control."

ADL records show that since the Supreme Court desegregation decision of May 1954, there have been 83 bombings or attempted bombings in the South. Of these, seven were directed at Jewish institutions or houses of worship—in Gastonia and Charlotte, N. C., Miami and Jacksonville, Fla., Nashville, Tenn., Birmingham, Ala., as well as Atlanta. In Gastonia, Charlotte and Birmingham, the attempts failed.

A synagogue was also bombed in Peoria, Ill., on October 14. The damage, done by a crude home-made bomb, was slight and authorities expressed doubt that the incident was connected with the Atlanta bombing.

### Germany: 1958

LAST MONTH Austrian-born New York journalist Max Beer complained to the German consulate in New York that one of its members, Hans von Saucken, had referred to him as "a dirty Jew" to other UN reporters. The West German Foreign Office recalled von Saucken to Bonn for an investigation which concluded this month that, despite von Saucken's denials, "these alleged utterances were actually made." The German Foreign Office also announced its action: von Saucken was fired.

### Prize Winner

ADL'S FILM "An American Girl," based on the story of Karen Deslandes which first appeared in the ADL BULLETIN, has been shown to hundreds of community groups since its premiere several months ago. The film, which tells of the experiences and reactions of a teen-age girl who is mistaken

for a Jew, has been hailed by scores of Christian organizations as a "powerful contribution to intergroup understanding." This month another accolade came its way: "An American Girl" was selected from among 300 films submitted by 28 nations for award and showing at the Vancouver International Film Festival.

### Common Fight



"IN A TIME of darkness and hate, there were men and women in every land who kept the lights burning." So concluded the dramatic pageant presented by ADL in cooperation with the International Union of Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers this month in Philadelphia. The pageant was based on the book, "Their Brothers' Keepers," by Philip Friedman, as part of a program honoring James B. Carey, IUE president. During the program, the first association of its kind between a foremost labor union and the ADL, I. Budd Rockower, (left) chairman of ADL's Metropolitan Philadelphia Regional Advisory Board, cited Mr. Carey (right) for his long-time fight in behalf of equal opportunity in employment.

### We Mourn

... The death of LAWRENCE WHITE, 57, of New Haven, Connecticut. Long-time secretary of District No. 1, B'nai B'rith, a man of great dedication and humanity. Under his stewardship, District No. 1 increased its membership from 4,000 men to more than 50,000. "What golden memories Larry leaves, what a treasure house of reminiscences," *The Metropolitan Star*.

... The death of JOHN H. MERLANDER, 56, of New York City. Head of the newspaper research department of the ADL. Born in Dresden, Germany, Dr. Merlander received a doctor of philosophy degree from the University of Leipzig before going to Palestine and eventually the U.S. He joined the ADL staff in 1943 and diligently and nobly served the cause of human freedom and dignity.

**Support ADL — Give to the JOINT DEFENSE APPEAL**

Entered as 2nd class matter.  
113 Madison Ave., New York 22  
The ADL Bulletin

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File No. 2-98-1890-43

Date Received 11-5-58

From

(Address of contributor)

By SA   
(Name of special agent)

To Be Returned Yes  No

Description:

Report of ADL  
Midwest Fact finding  
Dept. Chicago, Illinois  
11-5-58

REPORT OF ADL  
MIDWEST FACT-FINDING DEPARTMENT  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  
NOVEMBER 3, 1958

2 98-1840-X/8

SPECIAL REPORT ON BOMBINGS

During the past few weeks, news media across the country has reported at length on the most recent acts of violence against Jewish temples and the extensive investigations which have been made to find and prosecute those responsible. This special Fact-Finding Report will merely attempt to provide highlights of what has transpired and will describe ADL's efforts to date in working with law enforcement authorities at all levels and with the nation's press in giving the American public a full picture on these deplorable events.

Since the Supreme Court's decision on school desegregation in May 1954, ADL has noted eighty-three bombings or attempted bombings of churches, temples, schools and homes, primarily in the South. The first Jewish targets were selected about a year ago when bombs were placed at temples in Charlotte and Gastonia, North Carolina. Fortunately, these bombs failed to go off. These incidents were followed in March 1958, when bombs went off, damaging a Jewish community center in Nashville, Tennessee, and a temple in Miami, Florida. Both incidents took place early on Sunday, March 16. Several weeks later a bomb exploded at a temple in Jacksonville, Florida and an unexploded bomb was found at a Birmingham, Alabama temple. Early on October 12, a shattering bomb at "The Temple" in Atlanta, resulted in \$200,000 worth of damage. And, two days later, a small bomb did minor damage at a Peoria, Illinois synagogue.

When this series of events first began, ADL intensified its fact-finding investigations throughout the areas concerned. It became quickly evident that these acts of terrorism were probably part of an interstate campaign, undoubtedly the work of a group of old-line anti-Semitic agitators who have been attracting younger and more daring recruits during the past few years. ADL believed that this pattern of violence merited a complete federal probe and called upon the Justice Department for a full-scale investigation. On May 3, a noteworthy event took place in Jacksonville, Florida, when law enforcement officials convened in a Southwide conference, regarding these bombings. Representatives present came

from more than thirty of the most important communities in the South. The ADL, the only non-law-enforcement agency invited to participate, made its investigative findings available to the conference, including names and background on the various individuals and groups in the South who were engaged in hate activities and had shown a propensity for violence in months before. Within hours after the bomb exploded in Atlanta on October 12, ADL's facilities and findings were made available to the Atlanta Police Department and the federal authorities which entered the probe that same day. ADL's national office in New York was a focal point for investigative leads and for the flow of background information on anti-Semitic organizations and individuals who might have had a tie-in with the bombings. A number of suspects were speedily apprehended in Atlanta and indictments against five quickly followed. These five have been charged with crimes which, under Georgia law, permit the death penalty upon conviction.

Those arrested to date have been closely identified with the vitriolic "National States Rights Party" of Louisville, Kentucky, which has been the subject of extensive investigation by the ADL since its inception early last summer.

At a national convention of this group held in Louisville on August 30 and 31,

[redacted] (who has a long record of hate activity going back to his teen-age

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days in Atlanta, Georgia) managed to bring together "delegates" from at least fifteen states to hear a rabble-rousing speech by the well known John Kasper. Investigative findings in the Atlanta probe also demonstrate that the culprits had associations with the flamboyant "National Committee to Free America from Jewish Domination," which figured in attention-getting, hate-picketing of the White House and newspapers in Louisville and Atlanta, all on July 27. Ringleader of this latter activity was George Lincoln Rockwell of Arlington, Virginia.

Incriminating correspondence between Rockwell and those apprehended in Atlanta has come to light in the investigation to date. Police investigators have expressed the belief that when the Atlanta bombing is fully solved, similar bombings which took place before at other Southern points would also be cleared up because "there is a pattern in each, pointing to over-all control."

Following the reported bombing in Peoria, Illinois, early on October 14,

ADL's Springfield Director rushed to the scene to appraise that incident and extend full cooperation to local and federal authorities working there. A list of possible suspects living in or near Peoria was prepared and shared with the proper authorities. Investigation continues in Peoria and although there has not yet been an apprehension, authorities strongly believe that the incident there is in all probability not connected with the previous outrages in the South.

The entire nation has evidenced wholesale shock and indignation as reflected in hundreds of editorials and declarations from civic and religious leaders, urging immediate measures to put a halt to such criminal depravity. Offers of rewards to aid in the apprehension of those responsible, along with offers of aid to the institutions which have been damaged have come from all walks of life. It is unfortunate that the intensive publicity of recent weeks has resulted in a rash of lesser incidents and threatened bombings and other "scare" phone calls. A good many of these incidents have already been traced to teen-agers who thought it would be "fun" to scare somebody. Such acts of foolishness have unquestionably hampered law-enforcement bodies throughout the country and diverted their efforts from the important work to be done.

Already many in the hate camp of America are trying to explain away the arrests and indictments in Atlanta, arguing that the culprits there are guilty solely of being anti-Semitic. "The Thunderbolt," official organ of the "National States Rights Party," insists that its members, apprehended in the round-up, are guiltless victims of an ADL-police conspiracy. A special "defense" fund has been set up, with Retired Rear Admiral John G. Crommelin as trustee, "to aid Nationalist victims of Jewish persecution." Other disciples of hate were quick to advise their members that the Atlanta bombing and those which preceded it might have been set off by the Jews themselves to confuse the American public and aid in fund-raising campaigns!

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :

DATE:

FROM : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-245)

11/6/58

SUBJECT: SAC, HOUSTON (62-1380)

BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS  
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Bureau airtel to Albany and all continental offices, 10/23/58.

In accordance with instructions contained in referenced Bureau airtel there are enclosed herewith four copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned "Bombing of the Home of [redacted] [redacted] Beaumont, Texas, January 7, 1957, Information Concerning".

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Two copies of this letterhead memorandum are also enclosed for each continental office.

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 4) (RM)
- 2 - Each Continental Office (Encl. 2) (RM)
- 4 - Houston
  - (1 - 62-1364)
  - (1 - 62-1364, Sub II)

FCF:ys  
(112)

*cc: [initials]  
cc: [initials]  
cc: [initials]  
cc: [initials]*

98-1890-43-17

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NOV 10 1958	
FBI - CHICAGO	

*[Redacted]*

(702 info)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No. 62-1380

Houston, Texas  
November 6, 1958

BOMBING OF THE HOME OF  
[redacted]

Beaumont, Texas, January 7, 1957  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

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On January 7, 1957, at about 9:15 PM, a Monday night, an explosion occurred in the front yard of [redacted]  
[redacted] a Negro physician who was residing at [redacted]  
[redacted] Beaumont, Texas.

[redacted] residence is located approximately 75 feet from the Sprott Hospital.

The Beaumont, Texas, Police Department advised that on January 7, 1957, at approximately 9:36 PM, [redacted] telephonically advised that an explosion had just occurred in the front yard of his residence. Examination by officers of the Beaumont, Texas, Police Department indicated that a dynamite explosion had damaged part of the sidewalk in front of [redacted] residence and had left a hole in the ground approximately 6 to 8 inches deep.

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[redacted] was reported to be a former [redacted] of the local Beaumont chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The explosion at the residence of [redacted] was one of five explosions which occurred in Beaumont, Texas, during January, 1957. Local officials are of the opinion that this explosion was possibly linked to a Federal court decision handed down to the effect that the Lamar State College in Beaumont should admit qualified Negroes as students. 78-1890-433

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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JAN 11 1958	
FBI - CHICAGO	

(78-1890-433)

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Property of FBI - This memorandum is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside [redacted] the agency to which loaned.

RE: BOMBING OF THE HOME OF  
[redacted]

Beaumont, Texas, January 7, 1958 .

Two individuals identified as [redacted]  
[redacted] were arrested by the Beaumont, Texas,  
Police Department, relative to all five bombings which had  
occurred in Beaumont during January, 1957. Both [redacted]  
[redacted] were subsequently released without any  
charges being filed. An individual identified as [redacted]  
[redacted] was also questioned and released in connection with  
the bombings in Beaumont, Texas. [redacted] reportedly indicated  
to an associate prior to the five bombings in Beaumont that  
he had knowledge that the bombings were to take place.

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Chief of Detectives James Stafford, Beaumont, Texas,  
Police Department, advised during the conduct of the investi-  
gation that he was convinced that [redacted] had  
been responsible for the bombing, however he was unable to  
obtain sufficient evidence to present the matter to a Grand  
Jury.

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F B I

Date:

Oct 23, 1958

Transmit the following in

(Type in plain text or code)

Via Airtel(Priority or Method of Mailing) #3

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 ASST CC  
 STENO SOP  
 C-#1  
 P C-#2  
 C-#3  
 C-#4  
 C-#5  
 C-#6  
 C-#7  
 S-#1  
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 S-#4  
 S-#5  
 S-#6

TO: SAC, Albany

FROM: Director, FBI (62-245)

BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS  
RACIAL MATTERS

Attached are two copies of brief write-ups on 93 known bombings and attempted bombings since January 1, 1957, compiled from available information contained in Bureau records. It is noted that some of the information was obtained from newspaper articles, therefore, full information concerning several of the incidents was not available.

Logical sources and informants of your office should be contacted to determine whether they have any knowledge or can gain knowledge of any of these bombings or attempted bombings. Consideration should be given to the selection of sources or informants who, if necessary, could travel to the South to make inquiry or develop information as to who is behind these bombings or attempts. It should be kept in mind these bombings and attempts could be planned jobs bringing outsiders in for the specific purpose and inquiries through the criminal underworld might reveal this.

Those offices concerned should continue the present intensified program of informant development among the leadership of the Ku Klux Klan in the various chapters throughout the South. In addition, intensified investigation should be made of any of the Klan groups where there is indication that the group advocates violence.

The investigations of so-called "hate groups" should be given appropriate attention as instructed in Bureau airtel dated October 16, 1958, carrying the above caption.

Enclosures (2)

2 - All Continental Offices (Enclosures 2)

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OCT 23 1958	
FBI - ALBANY	

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b7CSent Via Airtel 10/18/58

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Airtel to Albany

Re: Bombings and Attempted Bombings

2 Each field office should review its files for information concerning additional bombings or attempts and additional pertinent information concerning the attached 93. In addition, an attempt should be made to obtain from logical sources supplemental pertinent information concerning the bombings set forth in the attachment. This information should consist of date, time, day of week, building involved, organization, race, type of explosive, extent of damage, persons apprehended, indictments, convictions, if any, and persons suspected of local bombing activities. Also, unless reasons exist which would make it undesirable, an effort should be made to discreetly obtain a summary of any investigation conducted by local authorities. This information should be submitted to the Bureau by letterhead memoranda with two copies to all continental offices.

A control file should be set up in each office entitled "Bombings and Attempted Bombings." The Bureau should be advised within ten days of the receipt of this airtel and every thirty days thereafter what action has been taken by each office in furtherance of this program. You should refer to Bureau airtel dated October 13, 1958, captioned "Informant Coverage in Organizations which may be engaged in Violent Activities involving Minority Groups" and Bureau airtel dated October 16, 1958, captioned "Bombings and Attempted Bombings, Racial Matters." Instructions set forth in these Bureau airtels should be complied with and the results obtained should be correlated with results of this program. The initial letter should show your plan to carry out the program. The monthly letter thereafter should show in summarized form the results of investigation conducted and what has been done to implement this program during the pertinent period.

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98-1890

## BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTS TO BOMB

### ALABAMA

December 25, 1956, Birmingham, Alabama. A dynamite bomb shattered the home of the Reverend [redacted] during the night while he was sleeping. [redacted] escaped injury but two of his children and a neighbor who were watching television in the living room when the bomb went off received minor injuries. According to police, the bomb, which was apparently made of dynamite, was thrown under the house.

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[redacted] house was extensively damaged and other homes in the neighborhood were also damaged, as well as the Bethel Baptist Church at which [redacted] and which is located next door to [redacted] home. [redacted] was

[redacted] of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights. He was also a leader in the movement to integrate city buses in Birmingham.

December 29, 1956, Birmingham, Alabama. A bomb which, according to police consisted of about four sticks of dynamite, was dropped at the home of [redacted]

at about 8:50 p.m. [redacted] his wife and three sons were in the bedroom when the bomb went off. The only injury was a cut hand suffered by [redacted] -year-old son. Damage was extensive, the bomb having shattered most of the windows in the house, knocking off siding and knocking bricks from the foundation as well as damaging the furnishings. [redacted] had bought the home on December 3, 1956, from a white family. The home was located in an area inhabited by both whites and Negroes.

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January 9, 1957. Mobile, Alabama. The home of [redacted] Mobile, Alabama, was bombed at approximately 11:25 p.m. [redacted] heard a thump on the side of his house and as he went to investigate, observed a 1956 Chevrolet occupied by two white men pull away from the house. Immediately thereafter the bomb went off. No license number was obtained.

January 10, 1957. Mobile, Alabama. At approximately 2:13 a.m., [redacted] Mobile, Alabama, reported to police the location of an unexploded bomb on the front porch of his home. Police found two unexploded sticks of dynamite and a copper tube to which was attached a two-foot length of slow-burning waterproof fuse and a detonator cap. Police officials were of the opinion the bomb was placed by an amateur who did not properly know how to light the fuse. [redacted] was notoriously active in the NAACP in Mobile.

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P.R. 748

January 10, 1957, Mobile, Alabama. At approximately 8:17 a.m. an unexploded dynamite bomb was found at the home of [redacted] Mobile, Alabama.

January 10, 1957, Montgomery, Alabama. Between 2:00 a.m. and 3:00 a.m., the homes of Reverend [redacted] Reverend Ralph D. Abernathy, as well as the Hutchinson Baptist Church, the Bell Street Baptist Church, and the First Baptist Church, all located in Montgomery, were dynamited by unknown persons. No one was injured. Police found eleven sticks of unexploded dynamite in front of the [redacted] home with a fuse attached thereto. All of the locations dynamited were colored churches and homes except that of [redacted] who is a white minister of an all colored Lutheran church. These blasts occurred during the height of the Montgomery bus integration fight.

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January 27, 1957, Montgomery, Alabama. A bomb consisting of dynamite sticks exploded about 4:30 p.m. on the premises of the People's Cab Company, Montgomery, causing considerable damage to the adjacent residence. Cab company property and house owned by Negroes. Four Negroes were injured, all of whom were on cab company premises. No known witnesses.

January 27, 1957, Montgomery, Alabama. A second bomb was found on the premises of the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., about one-half block from the People's Cab Company. This bomb had not gone off. The bomb found on the premises of Reverend King was described by the police as being similar to the bomb found in the yard of the Reverend [redacted] on January 10, 1957, and the three-stick bomb found on the bridge on North Court Street on January 17, 1957.

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January 27, 1957, Montgomery, Alabama. A bomb was tossed between a Negro home and a filling station, causing damage to both buildings.

February 18, 1957, Mobile, Alabama. A bomb was exploded on the rear porch of the residence of [redacted] [redacted] Mobile, at approximately 7:30 p.m. No injury resulted to [redacted] or his family and the only damage was a hole about 6 inches by 12 inches blown in the porch door. The bomb was made of a copper pipe and had a dynamite fuse secured thereto with friction tape. [redacted] observed a white boy, 14 or 15 years old on a bicycle stop at the side of his home, light a match to a package and throw the package on his porch.

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April 10, 1957, Birmingham, Alabama. Two houses in the Negro neighborhood were heavily damaged by two explosions set off about 10:45 p.m. Both houses had been sold during the week to Negro families. At 1135 12th Place North, the bomb was set near the wall in the basement and at 1143 12th Place North, the bomb was placed on the basement floor.

April 28, 1957, Bessemer, Alabama. The Allen Temple Church, Bessemer, Alabama, was bombed at about 8:00 p.m., while the evening church service was in progress with approximately 200 members present. No one was injured, but several windows were knocked out. Police found that an explosive, apparently dynamite, had been thrown on the top of an annex to the church, but had apparently fallen off on the ground and exploded, blowing a hole about 12 inches deep and 2 feet wide into the ground.

April 28, 1957, Bessemer, Alabama. At about 8:03 p.m. [redacted] some dynamite was thrown at the porch of the residence of [redacted] [redacted] a Negro who is international [redacted] of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union. The dynamite fell between the sidewalk and the curb, knocking a hole about 10 inches deep and 18 inches wide in the ground. No one was at home at the [redacted] house at the time of the explosion.

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July 25, 1957, Birmingham, Alabama. The home of [redacted] Birmingham, was "firebombed" on the evening of July 25, 1957. Witnesses told police that they saw a car stop near the [redacted] residence. One of the passengers in the car got out carrying two quart milk bottles filled with liquid, and what appeared to be fuses protruding from the top. One of the two bottles thrown at the residence did not go off and was found to be a quart bottle filled with gasoline with a rag fuse made from an undershirt.

October 19, 1957, Birmingham, Alabama. A house located at 1149 12th Place North, Birmingham, was dynamited during the morning of October 19, 1957. This house had been formerly occupied by a white person but had been vacant for the last three years. It had been recently sold to a Negro woman who had not yet moved in. The house is located in the same neighborhood where two houses were bombed April 10, 1957. According to a newspaper article, several sticks of dynamite had been shoved through a ventilator on the north side of the brick foundation. The resulting explosion blew a large hole in the brick foundation and tore apart the northeast corner of the house.

November 1, 1957, Bessemer, Alabama. An explosion broke a window in the home of [ ] a Bessemer, Alabama, Negro attorney on November 1, 1957, while he lay sleeping in the living room. [ ] a leader in the movement to have Bessemer segregation laws declared unconstitutional, had been subject of a bomb attempt less than a month before when two sticks of unexploded dynamite were found in the rear of his house.

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December 7, 1957, Birmingham, Alabama. Two dynamite explosions ripped a house at 1216 13th Street, North, Birmingham, shortly after midnight. The house located in a white neighborhood was recently sold to Negroes and is in the same neighborhood where two explosions occurred on April 10, 1957, and one explosion on October 19, 1957. The house was vacant at the time of the bombing.

April 28, 1958, Birmingham, Alabama. A Negro janitor at the Temple Bethel, Birmingham, reported at about 11:30 a.m. discovery of a bag containing dynamite in a window well against the wall of the temple. Birmingham police reported the bag contained 54 sticks of dynamite to which two fuses each originally about 21 feet in length were attached. One fuse had gone out about five feet from the cap and the other had burned closer. Police theorized that the heavy rain during the early morning may have extinguished the fuses.

May 10, 1958, Bessemer, Alabama. About 3:00 a.m. a dynamite blast shattered the windows in a house where seven Negro children were sleeping. The blast ripped a large hole within a foot of the foundation of the house, shattered the windows in two rooms and knocked several boards off the house.

June 29, 1958, Birmingham, Alabama. At approximately 1:30 a.m., a bomb exploded near the Bethel Baptist Church in North Birmingham, Alabama. Extensive damage to the church was evidently prevented by action of a volunteer guard who discovered a smoking can containing the dynamite against the wall of the church and moved it into the street minutes before the blast. The [ ] of this church is the [ ] who had been the victim of a bombing in his home next door to the church on December 25, 1956.

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July 17, 1958, Birmingham, Alabama. Two homes on 12th Avenue North, Birmingham, Alabama, were damaged by explosions shortly after 10:00 p.m. No one was hurt as a result of these explosions. [ ] a Negro, [ ] as well as his wife and four children were in bed at the time of the explosions. The home of [ ] white, next door to

[redacted] was damaged by the second explosion which went off a few seconds after the first one. These homes are located in the same neighborhood where two explosions occurred on April 10, 1957, one on October 19, 1957, and two on December 7, 1957. This is a former white neighborhood in which houses were being sold to Negroes. Two suspects were arrested by the Birmingham police in connection with this matter at University Hospital where they had been taken for treatment after they had been caught and beaten by a group of unidentified Negroes near the blast scene.

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#### FLORIDA

January 1, 1957, Tallahassee, Florida. It was reported that sometime during the night an unidentified person fired a shotgun into the window of the grocery store at 601 South Boulevard, shattering a window in the front. The store was unoccupied at the time and no further damage occurred.

October 19, 1957, Havana, Florida. Sometime during the night unidentified person or persons set off a small charge of dynamite on the ground approximately 50 feet from a Negro church. The blast left a hole in the ground but caused no injuries and resulted in only slight property damage to church. Several windows in the church were shattered by concussion.

March 16, 1958, Miami, Florida. At approximately 2:45 a.m. an explosion occurred at the rear entrance of the Youth Center of the Bethel Congregation. The blast and concussion damage to the Youth Center section was extensive and some damage also occurred to the temple portion. Newspaper report estimated the damage at \$30,000.

April 28, 1958, Jacksonville, Florida. At approximately 12:30 a.m. a dynamite explosion occurred at the rear of the Jewish Center, Jacksonville. No injuries or fire reported and damage was minor according to newspaper reports.

April 28, 1958, Jacksonville, Florida. At approximately 1:00 a.m. a dynamite explosion occurred at James Weldon Johnson High School, a colored school. Preliminary estimate of the damage was as high as \$20,000.

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May 23, 1958, Jacksonville, Florida. An explosion occurred at 2:25 a.m. along side of a Negro juke joint operated by [redacted] a Negro. Damage occurred to three small buildings but no personal injuries. Explosive materials believed to have consisted of one to three sticks of dynamite were placed apparently about 8 to 10 feet from the side of the building.

[redacted]  
in the area which may have provoked the incident.

May 23, 1958, Jacksonville, Florida. At 2:25 a.m. a three-stick dynamite bomb exploded in an alley in the Negro residential area. The bomb was apparently thrown from an automobile. The concussion from the blast shattered store and apartment windows in the immediate area.

#### GEORGIA

January 15, 1957, Americus, Georgia. A roadside stand of Koinonia Farms was demolished by an explosive charge, apparently dynamite, tossed from an automobile. The loss was estimated at \$5,000. Koinonia is a 15-year-old farming project operated by a nonsectarian religious group.

April 22, 1957, Macon, Georgia. A dynamite explosion behind an Amoco service station located at Main and Flanders Streets, blew out the back wall of the station and shattered windows in neighboring buildings. Local police indicated someone evidently planted the explosives behind the Amoco station.

December 12, 1957, Albany, Georgia. Two automobiles and the homes of two Negroes were bombed. It was reported bombings resulted from Negroes attempting to register to vote in Baker County, Georgia.

January 10, 1958, Columbus, Georgia. A mysterious blast shattered windows and doors in four Negro homes in the 2600 block of Fourth Avenue. No injuries were reported. It was indicated that a cross was burned in the front yard of one of the residents during the Fall of 1957.

February 17, 1958, Atlanta, Georgia. The home of a Negro who resided in a white section was damaged by a dynamite blast.

March 17, 1958, Atlanta, Georgia. A few hours after white residents picketed an unoccupied house sold to Negroes in a predominantly white neighborhood, a dynamite explosion rocked the house which resulted in considerable damage. No injuries were reported.

April 25, 1958, Atlanta, Georgia. It was reported that on or about this date an explosion by unknown persons wrecked the roof of a home.

July 2, 1958, Columbus, Georgia. A mysterious explosion damaged the residence of a Negro who purchased the home on April 17, 1958, after a white family moved out. The property is adjacent to homes occupied by white families but is located at the edge of an area occupied by Negroes.

October 12, 1958, Atlanta, Georgia. At approximately 3:20 a.m., a high order explosive charge blasted the Temple of the Hebrew Benevolent Congregation. The blast caused extensive damage estimated at approximately \$200,000. No one was injured. Shortly after the blast a telephone call was made to an Atlanta representative of the United Press International advising him "We have just blown up a temple." The caller declared that all Jews must leave the South and warned "This is the last empty building I'll blow up in Atlanta." The caller identified himself as [redacted] of the Confederate Underground.

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ILLINOIS

*neg.*  
September 30, 1957, Colp, Illinois. An explosion occurred at the New Orleans Club, a dance hall located in Colp, Illinois. The New Orleans Club is [redacted]

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[redacted] a prominent Negro and [redacted] of the school board, whose attempts at integration led to the boycott of the school by white parents. The blast blew a seven foot hole through the concrete block wall of the building and shattered windows for at least three blocks away. Mayor Frank Caliper, said it appeared at least a case of dynamite must have been used to cause such extensive damage.

*Kids smoke inside*  
*in pipe thrown*  
*with fire*  
February 14, 1958, Chicago, Illinois. A homemade bomb exploded near the home of two Negro families who had recently moved into a predominately white neighborhood in South Side Chicago on February 14, 1958. Violence had occurred in this neighborhood prior to the explosion of the bomb, and two policemen were on duty in the neighborhood on February 14, 1958; however, they failed to see the bomb thrower. Police speculated that the incident was not racially inspired, but may be the work of pranksters.

*neg*  
July 12, 1958, Chicago, Illinois. A naptha bomb completely destroyed the automobile of [redacted]

[redacted] Chicago, Illinois. [redacted] car was parked in front of his home which is described as being located in a neighborhood which is in the state of transition. [redacted] automobile and home had previously been damaged by fire and stones. Police believed the bombing was prompted by racial tensions.

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WA2-4747  
October 14, 1958, Peoria, Illinois. At approximately 12:00 midnight a homemade bomb blasted the Anshar Emeth Temple, Peoria, Illinois. The temple was unoccupied at the time and the bomb blast broke several windows in the church.

#### MARYLAND

September 13, 1957, Easton, Maryland. A homemade bomb composed of ten sticks of dynamite was found within 10 feet of the residence of [redacted] Easton, Maryland, on September 14, 1957. A 7 foot fuse on the bomb burned slowly within only five feet of the bomb before it went out. [redacted] two children attended the Hanson Street School which integrated for the first time during the 1956-1957 school year.

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#### MICHIGAN

December 31, 1957, Detroit, Michigan. A bomb exploded and shattered the home occupied by [redacted] of Detroit, Michigan. The [redacted] home had been listed for sale by a Negro real estate firm, although it was located in a predominately white neighborhood.

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#### MISSOURI

March 8, 1957, St. Louis, Missouri. A bomb damaged the residence of [redacted] St. Louis, Missouri. The [redacted] residence had been listed for sale with a Negro real estate firm, and [redacted] reported he had received an anonymous telephone call several days before the bombing requesting that he reconsider selling his home to Negroes. The bomb caused approximately \$1,000 damage.

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NORTH CAROLINA

October 1, 1957, Greensboro, North Carolina. During the evening of October 1, 1957, a bomb exploded in the front yard of the home of [redacted]

[redacted] Greensboro, North Carolina. The only apparent damage to the [redacted] residence was that a small piece of siding was knocked from the front of the house. No personal injuries resulted from the bombing. [redacted] resides two blocks from white school which his children attend. Chief of Police Paul Galhoun, Greensboro, advised in October, 1957, that his investigation had not developed any suspects of the bombing but he believed the act was performed to discourage [redacted] children from attending Gillespie Park Elementary and Junior High School, which had, until the previous month, been an all-white school.

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November 12, 1957, Charlotte, North Carolina. At approximately 4:45 p.m., the janitor at the Jewish Temple Beth-El in Charlotte, North Carolina, found a shopping bag against the side of the Temple which contained six sticks of dynamite. A fuse which was attached had been lit, but had either burned out or been put out. Chief of Police Frank N. Littlejohn, Charlotte Police Department, advised that several prominent Jews in Charlotte had recently received anonymous threatening telephone calls, all local. Chief Littlejohn, in December, 1957, advised that he believed that some Klan organization was responsible for the attempted bombing of Temple Beth-El; however, this was merely an opinion and his investigation had not developed any positive information as to who was responsible. Confidential informants of this Bureau, who have furnished reliable information in the past, and who are familiar with some Klan activities in the Charlotte area, have reported that subsequent to the attempted bombing of the Temple Beth-El, the incident had been discussed at closed Klan meetings. There was no indication in these discussions that the Klan was responsible for the attempted bombing.

January 1, 1958, Charlotte, North Carolina. On January 1, 1958, a blast caused by a single piece of dynamite blew a hole about the size of a basketball in the marquee of a drive-in theater located on Old Monroe Road, Charlotte. This drive-in theater admitted both Negro and white patrons. The operator of the theater stated Negroes had been admitted to the theater for the past several months and he could not say why the marquee was dynamited. [redacted] Mecklenburg County Police Department, Charlotte, advised in January, 1958, that he suspected the dynamiting was caused by members of the Klan in the area. A confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, and who is familiar with Klan activities in North Carolina, advised that in the Fall of 1957, Klan members were told not to go to the drive-in theater on Monroe Road because Negroes were admitted.

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February 9, 1958, Gastonia, North Carolina. A lady's train case containing 30 sticks of 60% Atlas Dynamite was found at 4:00 a.m., outside the side door of the Temple Emanuel, the Jewish synagogue in Gastonia, North Carolina. Two fuses had been run to the top of the case which contained two caps and one of the fuses had been ignited but burned out or had been put out about one-half inch from the cap to which it was attached. Chief of Police G. F. Peninger, Gastonia Police Department, advised in February, 1958, that his investigation had not developed any suspects and no information was developed indicating threats had been made against Jewish people in Gastonia.

February 15, 1958, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. On February 15, 1958, police officers arrested [redacted] described as Klan Grand Wizard and others parked in a car in front of Woodland School with two sticks of dynamite in a paste-board container under the front seat of the car. The school was not dynamited. [redacted] along with [redacted] [redacted] were later convicted of conspiracy and actually attempting to bomb the Woodland School. [redacted] was sentenced to from five to ten years on this charge. The sentence was later appealed to the Supreme Court of the State of North Carolina.

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July 7, 1958, Durham, North Carolina. At approximately 12:30 p.m., a bomb exploded near the home of [redacted] [redacted] Durham, North Carolina. No injuries occurred; however, a window was broken. [redacted] is a white [redacted] of Watts Street Baptist Church, Durham, and [redacted] of [redacted] b6 b7C the Inter-Racial Human Relations Committee to study inter-racial problems. Four youths, [redacted]

[redacted] were arrested by the Durham Police Department, and confessed to throwing an Army training hand grenade at the home of Reverend Carr. The boys were released, however, as it was felt there was no malicious intent.

#### OKLAHOMA

January 19, 1958, Tulsa, Oklahoma. The residence of [redacted] Tulsa, Oklahoma, was damaged by a dynamite explosion. Three [redacted] children were slightly injured by the blast. [redacted] a Negro, moved into his residence which is located in a white neighborhood, during November, 1957.

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SOUTH CAROLINA

November 16, 1957, Gaffney, South Carolina. A bomb failed to go off at the home of the wife of [redacted] [redacted] white, who had written an article advocating a moderate approach to racial relations.

November 19, 1957, Gaffney, South Carolina. At approximately 10:40 p.m., the home of [redacted] [redacted] Gaffney, was dynamited by two or three sticks of dynamite which apparently were connected with the fuse which was lit by a person who placed the dynamite under [redacted] home seconds before the explosion. The explosion caused damage to windows in the house but no one was injured. Nine additional sticks of dynamite were located on [redacted] property connected with a time clock battery mechanism, which was set to explode at 2:30 a.m.; however, this dynamite did not explode because of a faulty mechanism. Chief of Police W. H. Hill, Gaffney Police Department, suggested that the bombing might be attributed to the fact that [redacted] had contributed material to a book entitled, "South Carolinians Speak," which is subtitled, "Moderate Approach to Race Relations." On December 7, 1957, Cherokee County Police and South Carolina Law Enforcement Division arrested five men and charged them with assault with attempt to kill and conspiracy to commit a felony, specifically, destroying real estate. Those arrested were [redacted]

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[redacted] Police announced that they found a cache of 96 sticks of dynamite under the garage floor at the [redacted] home. South Carolina Law Enforcement Division Chief, J. P. Strom of Columbia, South Carolina, announced that all of the men arrested had membership in an independent Ku Klux Klan unit in Cherokee County. Of those arrested for the bombing of the [redacted] home, only two were actually tried, two having been dismissed by the Grand Jury, and one having been killed in an accident. [redacted] were tried in General Sessions Court, Gaffney, on July 18, 1958. Both [redacted] were acquitted of the charges. At the trial, a Special Agent testified that wrappings of dynamite found at [redacted] home were similar to unexploded dynamite wrappings outside the [redacted] home.

November 20, 1957, Gaffney, South Carolina. At approximately 11:00 p.m., two sticks of dynamite exploded near the home of [redacted] twelve miles north of Gaffney, causing damage to windows; however, no one was injured. [redacted] [redacted] South Carolina Law Enforcement Division, Gaffney, advised in November, 1957, that [redacted] is a Negro who operates his own farm and the bombing may have resulted from the fact that [redacted] has employed a white woman to pick cotton in his fields.

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TENNESSEE

January 1, 1957, Clinton, Tennessee. A dynamite blast occurred at the White Citizens' Council headquarters.

January 3, 1957, Clinton, Tennessee. A dynamite blast was set off along railroad tracks adjacent to the Negro section of Clinton, Tennessee. The explosion on the railroad property was just off Broad Street, about two blocks from the Clinton High School.

January 11, 1957, Chattanooga, Tennessee. Two gas bombs were shattered against a bus operated by the Southern Coach Lines, Inc., which is owned by the United Transit Company. The bus was on its last run of the night into a suburban area. None of the seven passengers was injured and only slight damage was done to the vehicle. This bus line had removed segregation signs in its vehicle.

January 16, 1957, Clinton, Tennessee. A dynamite blast occurred near the home of the Clinton Chief of Police, located outside of the city limits.

January 23, 1957, Chattanooga, Tennessee. The residence of [redacted] Chattanooga, was damaged by dynamite explosion at 12:55 a.m. [redacted] a white man, reportedly offered his home for sale to a Negro.

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January 31, 1957, Clinton, Tennessee. An explosion was set off near the home of the publisher of the "Courier News." This editor had attacked editorially the pro-segregation Tennessee White Citizens' Council.

February 14, 1957, Clinton, Tennessee. A suitcase of dynamite exploded in the heart of the Negro section, injuring a woman, an eleven-month-old baby, and wrecking property over a wide area including a nearby restaurant.

February 19, 1957, Knoxville, Tennessee. A dynamite explosion reverberated through the building where Louis Armstrong's band played to a segregated audience.

March 11, 1957, Clinton, Tennessee. About fifteen pounds of loose dynamite explosives was found in front of the home of [redacted] a Negro who had a son attending the integrated Clinton, Tennessee, High School.

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March 16, 1958, Nashville, Tennessee. At approximately 8:07 p.m., an explosion occurred in the Jewish Community Center, Nashville, Tennessee. Resulting damage was estimated at \$6,000. No personal injuries were incurred. Police advised that two dynamite fuses taped together with masking tape had been found at the scene.

May 25, 1957, Chattanooga, Tennessee. The house of [redacted] Negro attorney, was dynamited.

August 11, 1957, Chattanooga, Tennessee. The residence of [redacted] Negro, Washington Hills Section, Hamilton County, Tennessee, was dynamited.

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September 10, 1957, Nashville, Tennessee. At approximately 1:00 a.m., an explosion occurred at the Hattie R. Cotten School. Nashville police estimated that several cases of dynamite were used inasmuch as the explosion almost demolished the school. Nashville city schools had opened for the first day on the day before the explosion under a United States Court order to integrate in the first grade.

September 21, 1957, Knoxville, Tennessee. A dynamite blast was set off during the night of September 21, 1957, in a racially mixed neighborhood at Cherry Street and Nichols Avenue, Knoxville. The blast occurred in a vacant lot, knocking out windows in two homes, but injuring no one.

October 28, 1957, Chattanooga, Tennessee. A dynamite blast was set off in front of the residence of [redacted] Negro, [redacted] Chattanooga.

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November 3, 1957, Chattanooga, Tennessee. A vacant house located in the Alton Park Subdivision, 52d Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, was wrecked by dynamite. Another house nearby was reportedly damaged by a separate explosion and a quarter of a stick of dynamite was found by detectives in a damaged house. This subdivision was designed exclusively for Negroes.

January 19, 1958, Chattanooga, Tennessee. At approximately 1:30 a.m., an explosive of unknown description was thrown against one of the rear double-door entrances of the Howard High School, Chattanooga. This high school is a Negro high school and at the time was the largest and newest high school in Chattanooga. The damage caused was estimated at about \$1,000 according to police. The explosive bomb was believed to have been constructed by placing dynamite inside a piece of metal pipe.

January 27, 1958, Chattanooga, Tennessee. A few minutes prior to 1:00 a.m., a dynamite blast was set off outside the Phyllis Wheatley branch (Negro) of the YWCA building in Chattanooga, Tennessee. Damage was limited to the shattering of windows in the building and in several houses in the neighborhood.

August 5, 1958, Memphis, Tennessee. A small explosion took place in the hedges about 20 feet from the Mount Moriah Baptist Church, Memphis, at approximately 9:00 a.m. [redacted] of this church, the [redacted] had purchased a home in a neighborhood which had previously been white. The explosion took place only a few minutes before [redacted] made a political speech in behalf of Tennessee gubernatorial candidate, [redacted]

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October 5, 1958, Clinton, Tennessee. Starting at 4:21 a.m., three dynamite explosions occurring at three minute intervals damaged the Clinton, Tennessee, High School to the extent of approximately \$300,000.

#### TEXAS

January 7, 1957, Beaumont, Texas. A bomb went off outside the home of [redacted] a Negro physician and former NAACP official.

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January 9, 1957, Beaumont, Texas. Bomb set off under the home of [redacted] a Negro couple, residing in a mixed neighborhood.

January 28, 1957, Beaumont, Texas. Windows in a home near the First Baptist Church were damaged by a blast.

January 28, 1957, Beaumont, Texas. The entrance to St. Michael's Orthodox Church was damaged by a blast.

January 28, 1957, Beaumont, Texas. A bomb blew up the body of a truck parked near the county courthouse. The truck was owned by State Representative Rufus Kilpatrick.